

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



BEST—LELOIR, SCARPARIS.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.



from the many qualifications, corrections, admonitions, limitations

NEGATIVE is exceedingly difficult to prove ; it is not much easier to describe one ; and some such difficulty seems to have been felt by the King of Prussia in defining to the newly-organised Diet what it really is, what it is to consider itself, and what he considers it — two points of view that promise shortly to exhibit very different prospects indeed. A plan that has been maturing for thirty years ought to be tolerably complete ; yet,

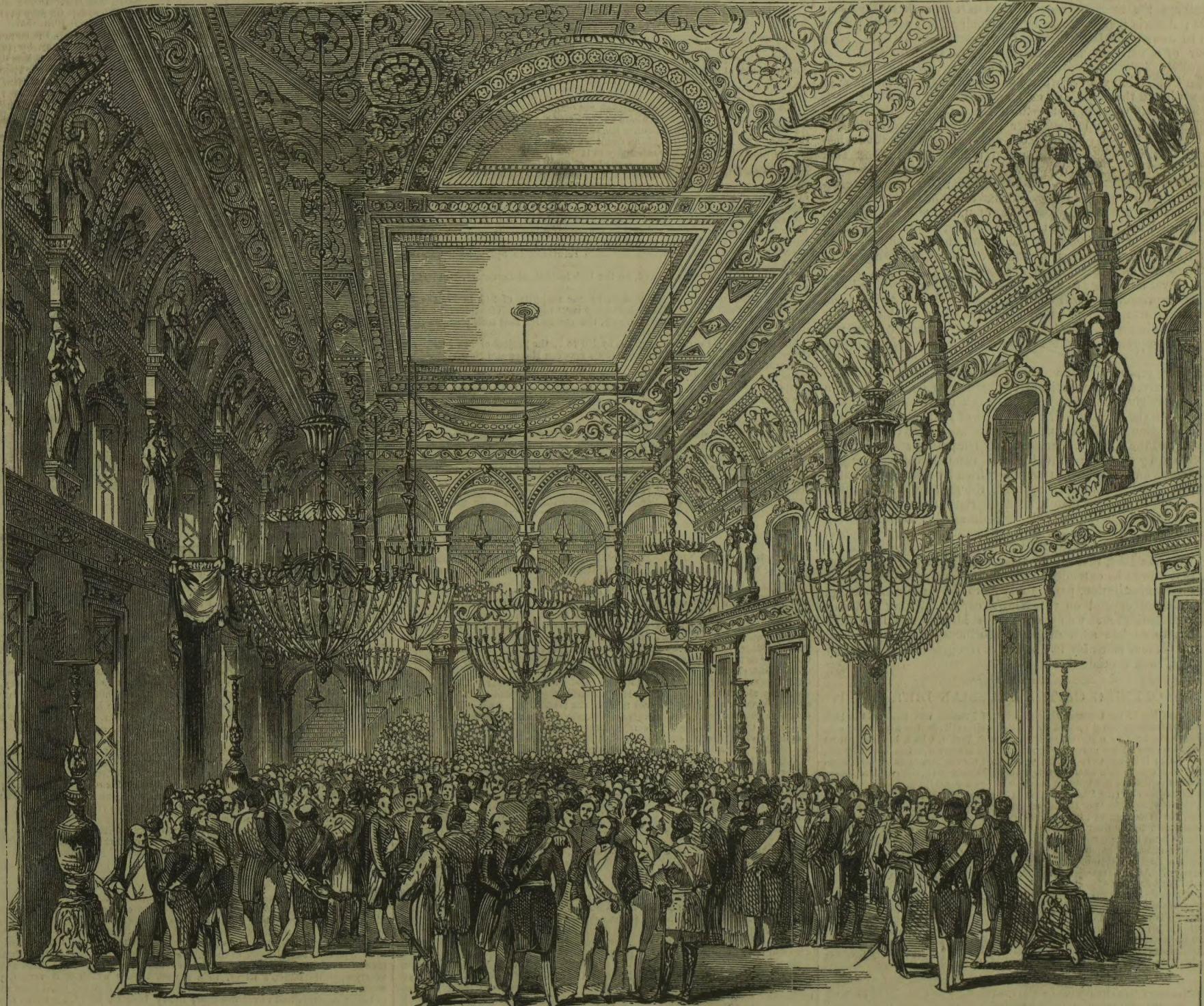
contained in the King's Speech to his "faithful Orders," it is quite certain they can gather but a vague idea of what they are to be, or to do ; it may even be doubted whether his Majesty has any distinct idea of it himself. Certainly, he did not succeed in expressing one in spite of an evident wish to be hopeful and congratulating, his eloquent address lapsed repeatedly into an admonitory strain, as if the snakes of fear and suspicion lurked under the flowers of his rhetoric. When he tried to be positive he felt himself checked by the dread of giving too much power to an institution he wishes to be nothing but a form. So he dealt largely in negatives, finding

easier far, alas
To say what it was *not*, than what it was.

In judging a constitutional change in another country, we ought not to refer it to the standard created by the institutions of our own ; it is difficult not to do so, but the tendency to pronounce summary opinions on all that comes short of our own estimate in such matters, is a very common one with Englishmen, and must be considered a fault. Because the Prussian Diet does not come up to our ideas of a representative body, it is not therefore altogether

valueless. We should hesitate to condemn it merely on that ground ; but we do not believe it at all approaches that sort of institution that Germany expects, and for which Germans are fully prepared ; and, therefore, it will utterly and miserably fail. The Diet will claim greater powers than the Crown will grant ; there will be struggle and contention for years to come : the people will insist on a full performance of old promises ; the Crown will exclaim against the ingratitude and disobedience of the people ; but, as it is not in the nature of things in this age to go backwards, the popular force will prevail, and Frederick William will find that he cannot play at Liberalism ; he cannot grant even the smallest power with the idea that it will not be used to the utmost, and increase by use. He may, in disgust and terror, attempt to crush what he has called into existence ; but if the new Chambers are allowed to act freely in what the King acknowledges as their duty, they contain the germ of a power that will in one generation compel the Monarch of Prussia to speak and act as a Constitutional King, and less like an Oriental despot, or the Sovereigns of the palmiest days of "right divine," to which Frederick William, in feeling and heart, belongs.

It is the curse of Kings that they are so often "nurtured in a



NICHOLLS

THE WHITE HALL.—MEETING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

creed outworn," and belong, in mind and soul, to an age anterior to the time they live and work in. The King of Prussia thinks with the fifteenth century; he is governing in the nineteenth; and his Diet is an attempt to patch up a compromise between his ideas and the spirit of the age; he draws out an old feudal institution—modifies it, and places it in the midst of the men and circumstances of a society that has lost even the traditions of feudalism; he will find it will not work, or work very differently from what he anticipates.

This change will not be accepted by the Germans as the performance of all the promises of the late King; it does not come up to the distinct pledge given by the Prussian Monarchy in the day of its distress and danger; it was for freedom and a Constitution that the German people fought in the War of Liberation; when the Crown was in the dust, and Napoleon was carving Germany into Dukedoms for his Marshals, and Principalities for his brothers, the King and the Nobility, though detesting the spirit of political freedom heartily enough, saw no other means of expelling the invaders. A Constitution and freedom were therefore promised—the invaders were driven out—the Monarchy and the Nobility were restored to their former power—and the promises and pledges from that moment forgotten. The debt is acknowledged only by this step of the King in 1847; but it is not paid.

Instead of a Representative Assembly, all that is granted is this—the Diets of the different provinces are called together into one assembly at Berlin, without one single new privilege, except that of concurring in any fresh taxes that may be imposed, which, as nearly as we can liken it to anything in England, is much as if the courts of quarter sessions from the English counties, that manage the country roads and bridges, were called together in London and told to back the financial demands of the Crown on the people, give their advice to the King when he should be pleased to ask for it, and petition the Crown if they had any grievances. Anything beyond that to be considered treason and rebellion! Over and above these rights, this Diet is to represent not "public opinion," but the "orders" of the State. In fact, Prussia, in her new Diet, has got a conglomeration of the rights of a meeting in Exeter Hall, that of petitioning, but exceedingly limited; the local functions of a court of quarter sessions in the matter of roads, bridges, rivers, &c.; the Ministerial duty of advising the Crown (when asked); and the office of Committee of Privileges of our House of Peers, extended to three orders in the State instead of one. The limitations and distinctions drawn by the King in his speech—some of them quite metaphysical in their obscurity—will utterly break down in practice. The stronger and simpler principle of a representative body will force its way through them all.

It would not require much trouble to prove that the very basis of the new assembly is a faulty one. The Diet is formed by the representatives of "Orders," (*stande*) that is, the Nobles are represented, the Burgers (or citizens) are represented, and the Commons (*gemeinde*) are represented, all severally and separately; but of the nation, the people, the State, the community as one body, there is no representation at all. This is the feudal principle put in action in an age that does not recognise it; allowing that a Nobility exists in all countries, yet it is not the nobility of the age when aristocracy was a higher caste. It now means only birth and wealth that has been inherited, or wealth without birth that has purchased a title; but in neither case can it have a different interest from the rest of the world. Nay, in Germany, of all nations, the Nobility is perhaps the most degraded; rank is as purchaseable as an estate; Austria makes Barons by the hundred, and sells its patents even to Jews; the last creation of a peerage in Bavaria, is in favour of a notorious adventuress, who, in England, would not be received in decent society. Money is breaking down the "order" of Nobility everywhere, and in Germany the bounds between it and the *plebes* are as indefinite as in other lands. If that is the case, with the best defined class, the Nobility, how is it possible to keep up the other distinction between Burgers and Commons? They are now one class; there was a time when the rich free citizen could despise and plunder the peasant serf, much as the noble trampled upon and robbed both; but the day is gone. There are no longer castes and classes; there are only communities. This truth the King of Prussia does not recognise; but the German people are fully conscious of it, and will not be bound down to such antiquated, not to say insulting, distinctions. They carry the seeds of discord within them; the Nobility may ally itself by a natural tendency to the Crown; but the Burgers and Commons will assuredly join against both.

The Royal reluctance to see in the new assembly anything like a national representation will be of no avail; "It is not your function to represent opinion, or to bring questions of this or that school into discussion." Wherever men are gathered there will thought be expressed, and that thought will be the opinion of the age.

The King repeatedly admonished his faithful Orders not to consider themselves a constitutional representative body; yet, by a curious oversight, he imparted to his speech all the features of an address from the Throne to the Chambers of France or the Commons of England. There were congratulations on the material prosperity of the country, regrets at the temporary and local distress caused by scarcity of provisions, a communication *ouïe* to the finances, and a reference to the "friendly relations" *avec* the foreign Powers. Why mention these things to a Diet *qui* is to have nothing to do with them? But all restrictions and reservations will be useless: the struggle has already begun, in drawing up the reply to the King's Speech the Liberal party has triumphed, and his Majesty is told, in the very first communication he receives from the Diet, that his scheme is not accepted as satisfactory, that it must be extended, and made more accordant with a representative institution, particularly as to the periods of meeting, which must not depend on the King's caprice. Other demands are also preparing, and we apprehend his Majesty will have little for it but to declare such demands rebellious, refuse them, and break up his new assembly in disgust, or recognise the "tendency of the age," and concede them.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

The first meeting of the General United Diet of Prussia was held on the 11th inst., the proceedings being opened by a long address from the King in person. The sittings are held in a portion of the Palace at Berlin, which has been fitted up with great care for the purpose. The apartment is known as the *Salle Blanche*, or White Hall; it is said to be admirably adapted for the meetings of the several "orders," to accommodate whom arrangements are necessary, not required where the different ranks are not brought together in one assembly.

After divine service (the Diet opened on a Sunday) "His Majesty was followed to his Palace by the officers of the Royal household, the dignitaries of State, the Ministers, the Protestant and Roman Catholic Bishops, and finally by the deputies, who were conducted to their places in the *Salle Blanche* by the Grand Marshal of the Palace, Count de Kellier. The Queen and Princesses of Prussia had seats prepared for them in one gallery, and the *corps diplomatique* in another. Amongst the latter the Earl of Westmoreland appeared pre-eminent, and nobly represented his Sovereign. All the arrangements having been completed his Majesty entered the *Salle Blanche*, preceded by General Kneisebeck, who bore the Crown; by General Krauseneck, who bore the orb (Reichsapfel); by General Müffling (the same who was Governor of Paris during the occupation of that city by the allied armies), who bore the sceptre, and by other officers who bore various insignia of Royalty. On his Majesty's entrance the Princesses and deputies rose and remained standing until the King took his place on the throne, having the Prince of Prussia on his right hand, and the Ministers of State on his left." His Majesty then delivered his address, of which we gave an analysis last week.

ANOTHER IRISH STEAMER NEARLY LOST.—The *Duke of Cambridge*, an Irish steamer, crowded with passengers, ran aground near the Needles, in the Isle of Wight, on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, during a dense fog. If it had been rough, not a soul would have been saved. She got off at about three in the afternoon, and experienced very little damage.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The journals have published the change about to take place in the French Embassy at the Court of St. James's, but they have not given any connected version of the affair. The Count de St. Aulaire, as I told you long since, only came to England at the earnest entreaty of the King—and as a point of honour—not to leave his post at a moment when the *entente cordiale* had been suddenly, so unexpectedly, and so violently broken. Affairs restored to some degree of serenity, M. de St. Aulaire determined to retire, urged by his lady, one of the most accomplished and most truly pious women of France, and who entertains at present strong religious prejudices against joining in the vain pomp and frivolous pleasures of society. There is another motive—the numerous progeny of M. de St. Aulaire, who is now a great grandfather, and among whom he wish to lives. One of his daughters, by his first wife, a Danish Princess, married many years since that most knowing of political intriguers, the Duke de Cazes, who, by her, is father to the Duke de Gluckberg, the clever Chargé d'Affaires of France at Madrid. Another of his daughters is married to Count d'Harcourt, the brother of Mr. Wm. Harcourt, of St. Leonard's; the two others have been united to Baron de Langsdorff, Minister at Carlsruhe, and Count d'Esterno. All have numerous children. He has likewise a son married, a most estimable man, the Marquis de St. Aulaire, lately a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and expelled most unjustly at the last election, as being a *Pritchardist*. The real successor to Count de St. Aulaire will be the Duke de Montebello, if affairs are still too unfavourable for Count Bresson. The Duke de Broglie only comes temporarily—and as peacemaker. It is the second time he has had such a mission to London. It was he that came over to negotiate the New Slave Trade treaty betwixt the two nations, when that signed by the Count de St. Aulaire, in common with all the representatives of the great Powers at this Court, had been refused ratification in Paris, to the scandal of all Europe, and with imminent danger to the peace of the two countries—for such a diplomatic occurrence had not occurred for time almost immemorial. The Duke de Broglie's success passed all expectation. M. Guizot considers it as a great triumph to have obtained this new sacrifice on the part of the Duke de Broglie; the only man in France who, by high birth, large revenue, and unimpeachable character, enjoys at all times and under all administrations, predominant moral influence in the country. That the Duke de Broglie's residence at your Court as Ambassador Extraordinary, will be but of comparatively short duration, is certain. The first reason is, that his health has been recently greatly disturbed by the gout; the next is, that at all times able to enter into office, he has for years shown the greatest distaste, in addition to which his wife, the daughter of the celebrated Madame de Staél, at her death-bed exacted the promise from him that he would never hold office permanently. With the Duke will come ultimately his son, the Prince Albert de Broglie, a well-known amateur writer of the ascetic sect in the *Revue Nouvelle*, and at present Secretary of Embassy at Rome. From the earliest days of the peace, the Duke de Broglie has been intimate with the Whigs, and particularly with that portion of the party headed by the Marquis of Lansdowne. This is another reason why M. Guizot so anxiously desired he should come to England at the present moment. His arrival in your great city will coincide with that of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and will be shortly after followed by a visit from the Duke and Duchess of Nemours.

There is another visit which has set all the *badouins* of Paris on the tip-toe of curiosity—it is the visit of the Emperor of Russia to Paris. Having, in the shape of two millions sterling, given the real substance to our French Revolutionists, it is expected he cannot fail to wish to impart to the Government a moral power, through which to recover his money with interest—that is to say, in the co-operation of France in his plans in Turkey, and above all in Germany, where the Emperor's brother-in-law, the King of Prussia, has raised so ominously to Russia, the constitutional standard. At the grand dinner of reconciliation of M. Guizot and Lord Normanby, M. de Kisseler, the gay and witty representative of the Czar in Paris, was besieged with questions on this subject—cross fire of curiosity that began on his very first coming in. "Is it true?" was the general demand. "I dare not doubt it," replied the diplomatist, with a satirical smile; "it must be, for it is printed in the newspapers." The Czar, however, is a strange and a brave and a daring man, and we have since known, from good sources here, that his coming is anything but impossible. When in London, every one knows he was obliged to have, on account of the Poles, a whole *suite* of policemen, as well as of aide-de-camps. Imagine what it would be here, with thousands of Poles who have sworn his destruction, and tens of thousands of the boldest Democrats ready to second them! For once, Caesar and his fortunes would get into a very dangerous boat, and on a most stormy sea.

One of the freaks of our younger folk has been extinguished. The journal, the *Bourbon*, written and published in lithography, and supported by the young colleagues of Paris, was last Thursday suppressed by the police. Well might a truly great statesman, passing through Paris, say, that the greatest evil in France is, that no Frenchman will be deemed an old man but those who are not out of their teens. To spend before they have earned, to command before they have learned to obey, to teach before they have studied, are the errors of all Frenchmen of the new régime.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Débats* states, although not officially, that the Duke de Broglie will succeed the Count de St. Aulaire as the French Ambassador at London.

Despatches from Algiers announce the capture of the celebrated Bou Maza by Colonel de St. Arnould. This is an event of very great importance to the interests of the French in Africa, especially as it was preceded by the subversion of Ben Salem. Bou Maza will, it is said, be sent to Paris. It was he who in 1845 agitated the whole of Algeria, and threw even Abd-el-Kader into the shade. During more than a year he has been wandering among the southern tribes, and at the time of his capture was in the mountains of Kabylia, where he would probably soon have succeeded in arousing the fanaticism of the people.

General Concha has left Paris to return to Madrid. The *Patrie* states that when he waited upon Queen Christina, her Majesty informed him that she intended to pay a visit to Rome and Naples, and, therefore, he was silent as to his having been instructed to dissuade her from returning to Spain, as it was supposed she had intended to do.

The Duke of Devonshire arrived, on the 12th instant, at Bordeaux, from Spain, with a numerous suite.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted, by 107 to 7, the project of law relative to the establishment of a line of steam-packets between Havre and New York.

M. Guibert (the Conservative candidate), has been elected Deputy at Marchennes, in the place of M. Martin du Nord, by 180 votes out of 181 voters.

The accounts in the Paris papers upon the subject of food are very gratifying this week. The arrivals of vessels laden with grain in all the ports of France are incessant, and the appearance of the crops, notwithstanding the occurrence of snow and frost, is most satisfactory. From Bavaria, under date Ratisbon, the 14th inst., precisely similar accounts had reached Paris. The *Echo Agricole* state that the rise in the price of grain which had manifested itself last week in different markets of France had made no further progress. In the north and north-west the prices were stationary, but in the north-east, where they had risen so high, and at Orleans, Tours, Angers, Nantes, &c., they have undergone a marked diminution. Lyons, Dijon, and Besançon, were abundantly supplied, and it was expected that the immense quantity of grain which has of late arrived at Marseilles would contribute to reduce the prices, which were still very firm throughout the south of France.

The three men capitally convicted of murder, during the corn riots at Buzençais, in the month of February last, were executed yesterday week, in the market-place of that town. This dreadful example produced, it appears, a profound sensation in France. Prince Frederick of Denmark has arrived in Paris.

SPAIN.

It appears from the Madrid papers that a demonstration of an equivocal and painful character took place on Sunday, the 11th inst. The Queen drove out on that evening, herself guiding her handsome pair of white horses. In her cabriolet was seated her sister-in-law Josephine, followed by her father-in-law in another carriage. Whether by accident or design, the crowd became so great upon the Prado as to incommoder her Majesty. One man had the audacity to take hold of the reins, shouting "Long live the Queen and liberty." Her Majesty with quickness replied, "Liberty by all means, but let me have liberty, if you please, and allow me to take my drive." It is not unlikely that the Queen's gracious, and courageous, and lively manner affected the people, for, soon after, their enthusiasm rose to the highest degree, and amidst shouts of "Long live the Constitutional Queen," followed by complimentary speeches, it rained flowers and bouquets, while pigeons, ornamented with ribbons, were let loose in testimony of the popular joy. On the ribbons were inscribed "Isabella II.," "Constitution," "National Independence."

The crowds that had pushed their way to the carriage for a moment separated one of the speakers from the Queen. Her Majesty looked around, and, as soon as she recognised him, she beckoned him to approach. There was deep silence again, the crowd once more gave way and he approached. He again said, "Lady, this is the offering of your admiring people—of your people, who love you, and your and their independence. They are worthy of being remembered by your Majesty."

The Queen then took the crown of flowers, and said, "Yes, yes, I am a Spaniard—Spaniard (laying much emphasis on the word). I know that my people love me, and I (raising her voice) love my people—the Spanish people!" One of the pigeons took refuge in the lap of the Queen: she caressed it, and handed it to her uncle, Don Francisco de Paula. Various others also alighted in the carriage, which she handed to her attendants.

The leader of a delegation then cried, "Viva la Reina!" "Viva la Constitución!" which was repeated by the crowd, whose enthusiasm rose to frenzy when the Queen herself repeated a *viva*. The Queen bowed to the multitude, and then stood until the King took his place on the throne, having the Prince of Prussia on his right hand, and the Ministers of State on his left." His Majesty then delivered his address, of which we gave an analysis last week.

TO THIS DEMONSTRATION succeeded one of a graver character. The people began to cry "Down with the Moderados," "Live the National Guard." It is even asserted that "Down with the King" was heard. So compact did the crowd become that, on the Puent del Sol, the Queen's carriage was completely blocked, and it required the efforts of the civic guard to clear a passage. At this moment a shot was fired, by which a police officer was wounded. The *Eco del Comercio*, in a supplement, declares that the first acts of violence were committed by the police, and provoked retaliation on the part of the people.

Questions were put to the Ministers in the Chambers on the following day, to which Senor Benavides replied that the Government had witnessed these disorders with extreme regret. He admitted that he was aware that demonstrations in honour of her Majesty were to take place, but he had no idea that matters would have gone to such lengths, or he would have adopted measures accordingly. When disorders did take place, he considered it would have been most dangerous to have made an ostentatious display of armed force, where thousands of people were assembled, all of whom were, he believed, with the exception of an insignificant minority, animated with the best intentions. He could, however, assure the Chamber that such scenes should not be repeated, and the disturbers of the peace on Sunday evening had already been brought to justice.

Among the persons arrested were Averaneta, a Carlist, and Francisco Chico, an inspector of police; the former has been sent off to Alicante. The *Espanol* contains an order addressed by the Minister of Grace and Justice to the Fiscal of Madrid, requiring him to proceed against the rioters, followed by a *bando* of the Political Chief of Madrid, prohibiting crowds to assemble in such numbers as might be of a nature to compromise public tranquillity. Shouts of "long live," or "down with," so and so are prohibited; even acclamations in honour of the Queen not excepted. This prohibition extends to theatres and places of public exhibition. Crowds summoned to disperse are, if they resist, to be dispersed by force, and the ringleaders arrested and prosecuted. Any one approaching her Majesty's carriage, or attempting to stop it, shall be arrested and punished. It has further been determined upon that the Queen shall, for the future, be attended at a bull-fight, and in the evening went to the theatre, and on both occasions the *bando* of the Political Chief was respected.

When the Queen entered her box at the bull-fight, one universal cry of "Viva la Reina!" "Viva la Reina Constitucional!" was heard. In one of the compartments of the amphitheatre, exactly opposite to the Royal box, an ingenious device was made use of to manifest the popular affection for her Majesty, and at the same time evade the regulations of the police. A man, dressed as a *majo*, or Andalusian dandy, held at arm's length, and supported by those sitting at his right and left, an immense fan, measuring at least twelve feet in diameter. This was suddenly opened the moment the Queen entered, and displayed the words, in enormous letters, *Viva la Reina* on one side, and on the other *Constitucional*. This was the signal for acclamations, which were repeated each time the mighty instrument was flung open. This new species of telegraph was worked eight or ten times in the course of the evening, and was responded to. The Queen appeared to be much amused, and laughed heartily at so original a contrivance.

Senor Olozaga has returned to Madrid and taken his seat as a deputy. Senor Benavides paid M. Olozaga a visit on the following morning, and congratulated him on his locking so well, and returning unchanged in appearance from exile. "The reason is quite obvious," replied Olozaga, to the compliments paid him, "my conscience was at rest. Had my friends in Madrid the same advantage, no change would have taken place in their good looks." The Minister of the Interior bowed in silent acquiescence, and went his way.

Our letters from Madrid are of the 15th. They state that in spite of the *bando* of the Political Chief against any public demonstrations, being made on her Majesty appearing in public, a vast number of people assembled on the following day to witness her Majesty proceeding to a bull-fight, and on her appearing loud cries of "Viva" were heard. Her Majesty, on this occasion, was attended by an escort.

The *Union Monarchique* announces the capture of the town of Balaguer in Catalonia by the partisans of the Count of Montemolin. The *Commerce* confirms the above statement, and adds that the Carlists had plundered the town of 80,000 reals, together with arms and ammunition. The *Fomento*, Barcelona Journal, of the 12th inst., announces the dispersion of the Carlist band, commanded by Tristany. M. Buxrás, the Alcalde of Martorell, had been arrested and lodged in the citadel of Barcelona, for allowing the armed Carlists to traverse unmolested the district placed under his jurisdiction.

PORUGAL.

In our latest edition last week, we stated that, according to our Lisbon letters of the 10th inst., no new action had taken place, but it appeared that the capital had been thrown into confusion by a very probable report that the Conde de Melo was advancing towards Lisbon, and that he would be joined, near that city, by Sada Bandeira. The Queen, alarmed by the belief that some decisive blow would be attempted, applied to the British Minister, Sir Hamilton Seymour, in order to ascertain if the English forces would attempt to check any insurrection of the Portuguese. Sir Hamilton Seymour intimated to her Majesty that the British forces could not interfere with the internal concerns of Portugal, but that in case of danger to the Queen, an asylum would be afforded to her Majesty on board the *Hibernia*, and a guard would be landed to secure her Majesty's safe retreat to that vessel.

The position of the Queen is a very melancholy one. The provinces of Algarve and the Alentejo are completely in the hands of the insurgents; and when the Conde de Melo has effected his junction with Sada Bandeira, their forces will amount to 6,000 men, who will advance at once to the Tagus, and may even cross it without much difficulty, and march to Lisbon.

The state of the capital is frightful. The price of provisions has risen to an excessive height, and wheat has been sold for 147s. a-quarter. Every species of food is scarce, and a large part of the population is reduced to beggary. The currency is depreciated 45 per cent., and the Treasury is exhausted. The Queen is said to have become the object of great animosity, and is looked upon as the cause of these evils. The prison of Limoiro and the Castle of St. George are full of political prisoners, but they are so ill-guarded that they have numerous connections in the city, and are ready to take the lead of an insurrection at the first signal from the army beyond the Tagus.

Letters from Badajoz of the 7th inst. announce that the garrison of Estremoz had been relieved by a detachment of the Queen's troops, after an engagement with the besieging force, commanded by Count Melo.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Diet held a short sitting on the 12th instant, at which it resolved that an address should be sent in answer to the King's speech, and it appointed a committee to draw it up.

The members of the Prussian Diet were presented by their marshals to the King on the 12th, and afterwards had the honour of dining at the Palace with his Majesty, and the Princess of the Royal Family. The Ministers were also present. During the dinner, the King proposed a toast to the Country

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The half-monthly Overland Mail from India arrived yesterday, with news from Bombay to the 15th of March.

The most perfect tranquillity prevailed in the Punjab, and nothing was perceptible to occasion fears for new troubles.

The disturbances in the country of Hazareh were at an end.

Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mohammed Khan, is dead.

Scinde is perfectly tranquil, and its sanitary state is satisfactory. Discontent and disorder continue to agitate the possessions of the Nizam and the country of Goomsor.

The news from China, which is to March 1, relates an appalling tragedy that had taken place in Chingmo Bay, near Amoy. Two receiving ships, the *Omega* and *Caroline*, were boarded on the evening of the 6th ult. by Chinese pirates, and the officers and part of the crew of both barbarously massacred. The pirates succeeded in carrying off plunder to the value of £36,000. Hwang, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Canton province, has been degraded from office, and sent prisoner to Pekin, and will have to save his life at the expense of a heavy fine. His crime was that of concealing the fact of his mother's death, that he might not be compelled to resign office for three years, as is the custom of China.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The business to-day was of a mere formal character. A conversation took place upon the subject of the Government Education measure.

The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, and the Indemnity Bill, passed through committee.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT EDUCATION MEASURE.

An extraordinary number of petitions against the scheme of Education set forth in the minutes of the Council of Education were presented; likewise a great many in favour of that scheme. The floor of the House was literally covered with these petitions.

Lord J. RUSSELL explained the result of a communication which had passed between the Government and the Wesleyan body, through the instrumentality of Lord Ashley. The result of the explanations given to the questions put on behalf of the Wesleyan body was that the Government did not consider that persons who had ecclesiastical functions would be eligible to the office of pupil-teachers; that the authorised version of the Scriptures would be required to be used in all the schools; that persons approved of by the Wesleyan body might, if approved by the Government, be made inspectors of Wesleyan schools; and that of the grant proposed for this year, no portion was intended to be granted to schools exclusively Roman Catholic. Whenever the question of the Roman Catholic schools might be brought before the Government, and when the Roman Catholic prelates and clergy should express their views, then the Government would consider that very difficult subject; and if any plan could be devised in respect to Roman Catholic schools, new minutes would be framed, and a grant would be proposed, either in supplementary miscellaneous estimates this year, or be postponed to the next year. The noble Lord, having given this explanation, moved the order of the day for going into Committee of Supply on the Education Grant; and, in doing so, made a general exposition of the minutes of the Committee of Privy Council, and answered the principal arguments advanced by the opposers of the Education scheme. He commenced his speech by denouncing the gross exaggerations that had been resorted to, and the attempts that had been made to overawe the calm judgment of the House by resolutions out of doors, and by summoning hon. members to answer for their conduct at the hustings. The noble Lord minutely traced the history of the Education grants, and detailed the reasons which had impressed the Government with the necessity of increasing the number of inspectors, of allotting sums to assistant teachers, of giving certain allowances to masters, of encouraging the establishment of workshops and gardens, of providing pensions for schoolmasters, &c. He then proceeded to answer the chief objections urged against the minutes of August and December last. To the objection against the powers exercised by the Committee of Privy Council, he replied that in 1839 the various Dissenters of the country had applauded the Government when they proposed that the question of public education should be vested in that Committee. To the objection against the State giving any assistance for education, he answered, if such a principle were carried out, it would go to the abolition of the Regium Donum, of the assistance given to the clergy of Scotland, and, in fine, to the establishment of the voluntary system of religion and education. To the argument, that sufficient had already been done for education, he referred to the lamentable state of crime, and the deficiency of education which existed, of which he gave convincing proofs, drawn from the admissions of the objectors themselves; and, he asked, was it not better to put a guide post at the beginning of life, than a gibbet at the end? He put it to the House, if the harsh measures of imprisonment, transportation, and the scaffold, were alone to be maintained by Parliament, whilst the softer means of religious instruction, of school education, of imparting available knowledge, were to be neglected. To such a proposition he, at least, would never consent. He did not entertain the expectation that crime would be completely obviated by education, but he confidently trusted that by it the number of criminals would be considerably diminished. The nice scruples of those who, since 1839, consented that 18s. 9d. in every pound of the money granted should be given to Church of England schools, in which the Liturgy and Catechism of the Church of England was regularly taught, and yet who now objected to this scheme, were to him incomprehensible. No question of the Church undertaking the whole education of the people had arisen from these minutes. All that the Church of England consented to was, that in Church of England schools, raised by Church of England subscribers, the Liturgy and Catechism should be taught, whilst in all the schools raised by Dissenters, no formulary or catechism would be insisted on. As to secular education, and secular education only, he thought that to omit altogether from the instruction of the working classes lessons of conscience, of duty, of love of God and of our neighbours, would be an irreparable course. Such a scheme of education, besides the objection to it on the score of principle, would be impracticable; it would not be acceptable to Parliament, and far less acceptable to the people, who would look upon it in reality as a scheme of irreligion. Lord John Russell, in conclusion, called on the House to allow the grant to be disposed of according to the minutes of the Committee of Council, and not to agree to the vote of censure on the Government, for such it was, involved in the amendment about to be proposed by Mr. T. Duncombe. With respect to the Roman Catholics, no part of the grant would be applied to their schools, and, therefore, there was no reason for embarrassing the question by adding their case to it. Half a million had already been expended by the State for education, and not a shilling had been expended for purely Roman Catholic schools. He expressed his deep regret at the detection of his usual supporters caused by this question; but, let the opposition be formidable as it might, it would be his (Lord J. Russell's) consolation, that he had attempted to diminish the empire of ignorance, and to raise the people of this country to a state of religious and educational elevation, equal to the other enlightened peoples of the earth. Lord J. Russell then again formally moved that the "order of the day for the Committee of Supply be now read."

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then moved the following amendment:—"That previous to any grant of any public money being assented to by this House, for the purpose of carrying out the scheme of national education, as developed in the minutes of the Committee of Council on Education in August and December last (which minutes have been presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty), a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the justice and expediency of such a scheme, and its probable annual cost:—Also to inquire whether the regulations attached thereto do not unduly increase the influence of the Crown, invade the constitutional functions of Parliament, and interfere with the religious convictions and the civil rights of her Majesty's subjects." The hon. gentleman prefaced his arguments in support of his proposition by denying that it was intended as a censure upon the Government. He said if his proposition failed it would be because he would have to cope with the Ministerial influence which would be unsparingly brought to bear against him, and with those secret compacts and base compromises which had been made between certain clergymen of the Established Church and certain Dissenters, which were disgraceful to the Ministers who had sanctioned them in the face of all their former opinions and avowed principles. Having denied Lord J. Russell's assertion that great and improper intimidation had been employed by the Dissenters to control and coerce the votes of members of Parliament on this question, he called attention to the unjustifiable influence which had been used on the other side to get up demonstrations in favour of the Government plan. He said that there was a central committee for supporting that plan sitting in Gordon-square, circulating in every district of the country forms of petition in its favour, drawn up after a pattern suggested by Dr. Kaye Shuttleworth, and imploring the clergy, when they had got those petitions properly signed, to send them, post-paid, either to Lord Ashley or to Lord J. Russell. Although, however, there were more than 10,000 parishes in England and Wales, no more than 50 or 60 petitions had as yet been presented after this extraordinary canvass to procure them; and it gave him sincere pleasure to know that this scheme was beginning to excite dissatisfaction even among the clergy of the Established Church itself. Mr. Duncombe then condemned Lord J. Russell very severely for his determination to exclude the children of Roman Catholics, who required gratuitous education as well as those of any other class of Christians in the country, from the advantages of this scheme, if there were any in it. Why had his Lordship so excluded them? Because he wished to please the Wesleyan Methodists by truckling to their base cry of "No Popery." He asked the House whether Ministers would have dared to consent to this exclusion of the Roman Catholics had Mr. O'Connell been well enough to attend in his place in that House? He had been told, but he would not believe the information, that the Protestant members of that House would be left alone to fight this battle for the Roman Catholics, and never till he saw it would he credit the rumour that Mr. Shiel would walk out into the same lobby on this division with Lord J. Russell. The hon. member then argued that this scheme would for some years cost £2,000,000 annually. Never was such a piece of quackery devised. He then pointed out various defects in the Government scheme, and observed that, even if they had been less than they were, he could not give his assent to it, as the experience of the past convinced him that the grants had not been, and would not be, equally distributed among the Dissenters and the members of the Established Church. Mr. Duncombe's next point was, that this scheme was proposed by the Ministers to increase their patronage. He said that, after obtaining for themselves the patronage of a new Railway Board, of a New Poor-Law Board, of the New Courts for Small Debts, and of four new Bishops, of whom the Secretary of the Central Committee in Gordon-square would doubtless be one, the Government was now grasping at the patronage of all the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses in the kingdom, and at the power of

pensioning every one of them off at the end of fifteen years. He asked for a Committee to inquire into the amount of this patronage and the expense of these pensions. If the noble Lord should flinch from the probe which an impartial Committee would apply to his scheme, he should come to this conclusion, that there was something in it which would not bear the light of day, that it was calculated to increase the power of the Ministry and the influence of the Crown rather than to advance the instruction and improve the morality of the people; and that, instead of making us a free and intelligent, it would leave us an enslaved and corrupted nation.

Lord DUNCOMBE seconded the motion of Mr. Duncombe, strongly commenting upon the exclusion of the Roman Catholics from all participation in the grant proposed by the Government.

Sir R. INGLIS said that his opinion was that all State Education should be conveyed through the medium of the Church, but as it was impossible now to act upon that principle he would take the scheme proposed by the Government, he would not say cheerfully, but thankfully.

Mr. MACAULAY, in an eloquent speech, advocating the measure of the Government, instanced the rapid advance of Scotland and Scotchmen after the first establishment of a system of State Education, even though that system was very far indeed from being perfect. Previously, Scotchmen were considered in England, in the days of Fletcher of Saltoun, as little better than Esquimaux, but after the establishment of State Schools the language of contempt rapidly gave way to the language of envy, and with the advantages of education Scotchmen soon became distinguished, and eminent in every country they visited, and there were but few indeed into which they did not find their way. The right honourable gentleman also contended that all classes, Dissenters as well as Churchmen, whether they availed themselves or not of the advantages of the Government plan of education, had one common interest in the education of the mass of the people, in the increased security which it would afford to person and property.

Mr. ROEBUCK said the first duty of the Government was to educate the people, but in attempting this they should not throw obstacles in their own way—they should not introduce a principle calculated to render wholly nugatory the object they had in view. It unfortunately happened that religious animosity and fanaticism were common to all religious sects in this country, and the Government had fallen into the error of siding with one of those sects, by insisting on the reading of the authorised version of the Bible in the schools—thus virtually excluding from the benefits of education all but the members of the Church of England. In doing this the Government was doing only half its duty, for it left uneducated the Catholics, the Presbyterians, and other sectarians who could not avail themselves of the proposed scheme.

The debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE PUNISHMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

On the question that the Mutiny Bill be read a third time, some observations were made by the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH upon the subject of soldier convicts in India.

Earl GREY in reply said that no change whatever was made, or intended to be made, in the law of transportation with regard to soldiers in India. The only difference, even in regard to England, was this:—Under the existing law, persons convicted of certain offences would be subject to the sentence of transportation. That sentence would still be passed, but the convicts would not, at present, at all events, be sent to the convict colonies, but would be kept at home. With respect, however, to the punishment of transportation in India, no order in Council had been issued to interfere with the existing practice of removing the convicts from that country to Van Diemen's Land.

Lord BROUHAM protested against the new doctrine which had for the first time been promulgated by the present Government, that it was in the power of any Secretary of State, or of the Crown, or of an order in Council, to alter the criminal law of this land. The law of this country declared that for certain offences the Judge should inflict the punishment of imprisonment or of transportation. That sentence would still be passed, but the convicts would not, at present, at all events, be sent to the convict colonies, but would be kept at home. With respect, however, to the punishment of transportation in India, no order in Council had been issued to interfere with the existing practice of removing the convicts from that country to Van Diemen's Land.

Earl GREY said, that the noble and learned Lord had raised a most visionary and fantastical chimera, and had presented to their Lordships a picture of a very alarming character of something which the Government were about to do contrary to their sworn duty. Unfortunately for the credit of the noble and learned Lord, the alarm which he had sought to create was the mere effect of his imagination; for it so happened that there was not any foundation in fact for a word that the noble and learned Lord had uttered. Earl Grey having thus disposed of Lord Brougham's grounds of alarm, threw out a hint about the propensity of the noble and learned Lord to talk. The noble and learned Lord's remarks upon the general question it must be obvious to every one had no reference whatever to the bill before their Lordships; and he (Earl Grey) could account for the noble and learned Lord's speech from no other reason but for the extreme anxiety of the noble and learned Lord, in season and out of season, with reason or without reason, whether worth their Lordships' attention or not worth it, under all circumstances and on all occasions, to hear his own voice in that House. He (Earl Grey) could conceive no other reason for such a discussion at this time.

To this taunt Lord BROUHAM replied that if he had any very great desire to do that which the noble Earl had, with his peculiar felicity of manner, and with such extraordinary good taste, alleged, he was desirous of doing—that of hearing his own voice—he certainly should labour under one great mortification, namely, that he was now speaking in a place where it was not very easy to hear either his own or any one else's voice. (Laughter.)

The Earl of SUFFOLK rose to order. The noble and learned Lord had already made one speech. (Laughter.)

Lord BROUHAM rejoined, that if the noble Earl attended more to the course of their Lordships' proceedings, he would have found that there was no one thing which was so little attended to as that of order in their Lordships' House. [The Earl of Suffolk again rose and made some observation, which was inaudible.] He (Lord Brougham) would teach the noble Earl a short lesson, which would be of use to him, and save him the trouble of calling any noble Lord to order again. He would tell the noble Earl that, according to the orders of the House, nothing was more clear than this, that no Peer should speak when there was no question before the House; but there was no one thing more certain than this, that the constant course pursued by all noble Lords was that of speaking, not only once, but half a dozen times, where there was no question before the House. He excepted himself, of course. (Loud laughter.) Lord Brougham then addressed himself again to Earl Grey, and said that he would discharge his duty as long as he had the faculty of making himself heard, and that when their Lordships should cease to lend him their attention, he should then know that it was time for him to cease to address his self to them upon any subject. He had sat in their Lordships' house for fifteen or sixteen years and upwards, and he had never yet learned, he had never till that moment been told, and that by a sneer—no, he would not term it a sneer—a sneer implied something pointed, something clever, something that sank deep, and embalmed itself in the memory, by having an epigrammatic sting attached to it; but he had been told by the noble Earl, and that in a manner which he should treat with the most perfect complacency, that he (Lord Brougham) had totally misunderstood the object and intention of the Government on the subject of transportation, a subject which early and late had engaged his attention for more years than he had been a member of their Lordships' house. He (Lord Brougham) had never said that the law of transportation was altered by an order in Council. What he did say was, that the execution of the law was altered; that the law continued as it was before, but that the Government had said that they would not put it in force.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Marine Mutiny Bill, the Indemnity Bill, and the Exchequer Bills Bill, were also read a third time and passed.

WASTE LANDS IN IRELAND.—The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved the second reading of a Bill for Preventing Waste on Lands in Ireland.—The Lord CHANCELLOR and Lord CAMPBELL, while admitting that the subject was one demanding attention, yet thought the bill of the noble Lord would create a great deal of injustice in its operation, and would, therefore, oppose it.—Lord CAMPBELL opposed the bill; and Lord MONTEAGLE, whilst enforcing the necessity of some legislative enactment on the subject, recommended the Marquis of Westmeath to withdraw it. This he consented to do; and the House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.—Sir G. GREY gave notice that on the 29th instant he should move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for the relief of the poor in England.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON EDUCATION.

The adjourned debate on the Government Education plan was resumed by Mr. EWART, who objected to making the schoolmaster a teacher of religion, and gave his opinion that the condition of the schoolmaster would not be materially elevated by retiring pensions and occasional allowances. He had several objections to the scheme, but as he agreed with many portions of it, he could not vote for the amendment.

Sir C. NAPIER could not conscientiously vote for any plan of education from the benefits of which Roman Catholic Dissenters would be practically excluded. The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY regretted that the Government should have come to the conclusion of excluding Roman Catholics from any participation in the grant; but he was ready to abandon all feelings of jealousy, and vote for the Government scheme, as he did not feel disposed to deny to others those benefits of education which others denied to the religious congregation to which he belonged.

Mr. SEYMER supported the Ministerial proposition.

After several other members had spoken, Lord MORPETH made an eloquent speech in favour of the proposal. Only one member (Mr. Gisborne) had opposed it on the ground that Parliament had no right to educate the people. He had never heard anything more preposterous than the allegation that the pensioning of a few deserving schoolmasters, the rewarding and paying more liberally a class of men who were at present not too well remunerated, the rewarding of a few schoolboys, could ever be turned to the dark and insidious engine of corruption which those who have petitioned against the scheme were disposed to consider it. Lord Morpeth then adverted to the connexion of crime with the want of education, and illustrated it by reference to various criminal returns from the county of York. He lamented the painful difference of opinion which had separated him on this subject from many of those with whom he had hitherto been proud and pleased to act; but, in addition to his individual concern on this head, he owned he could not but feel regret that the old Protestant Dissenting interest of England, associated as they were with so much that was valuable in our constitutional history, should have committed themselves to the course in which they were now en-

gaged. He regretted it, because he believed that the cause they now refused to sanction, and were so resolute in opposing, was emphatically the cause of the working men and the working women of this country (hear, hear), and because he believed that they were in the main disposed to take a full share in largely contributing to the education of the poor. He regretted it on his own account, because he should miss the encouragement and the companionship which he had now enjoyed through a political connexion of some duration, and to which he had become accustomed. He regretted it for their sakes, because he sincerely, and he hoped not arrogantly, thought them in the wrong; and, therefore, however their opposition might embitter the struggle, he believed they would in the end most assuredly fail. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRIGHT was opposed to any system of State Education, and quoted various returns to show the extent to which education was now promoted by the Dissenters. Any Nonconformist who should consent to take a single sixpence of this grant would abandon the principles upon which Dissenters had quitted the Established Church, and would deprive himself ever after of the right to say one word against the domination and usurpation of the Established Church. He protested, in the strongest terms, against any addition to the aggrandisement of a Church which was hostile to the principles of liberty—against any addition to its powers of doing mischief, convinced that the time was not far distant when the country would refuse any longer to maintain it as an establishment.

Sir G. GREY denied that the hon. gentleman spoke the feelings or opinions of the Nonconformists of England, and said that his reading of history was to little purpose if it had not informed him that the opinions of some of the most eminent of the Nonconformists were not in unison with those he had that night delivered; for some of them had not only recognised an Established Church, but had held livings, and had only quitted the Church in consequence of that measure which was the greatest blow the Church had ever received, and from the effects of which it had scarcely yet recovered—the Act of Uniformity. The right hon. Bart. said he felt bound to admit that the Roman Catholics had reason to complain; but he rejoiced to find that there was but one opinion in the House as to the injustice of their exclusion, and should feel delighted to find himself called upon, as a member of the Government, to alter, in deference to public opinion, those Minutes of Council which operated so hardly against a large portion of their fellow countrymen.

Mr. HINDLEY said he could not concur in these minutes. He thought that they ought to be modified in several important particulars, and, above all, he thought that the voluntary principle—which had not yet failed—ought to have been tried for a year longer.

On the motion of Sir W. CLAY, the debate was then adjourned till Thursday. The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE FACTORIES BILL.—On reading the order of the day for bringing up the report on the Factories Bill, Mr. TRELAWNY again offered his opposition to the bill, recapitulating many of the arguments against it which had been previously offered to it in its earlier stages.—Mr. HUME then moved that the report be brought up that day six months. Every hour for which the bill was delayed afforded fresh proof of its injustice and impolicy, and he felt called upon to avail himself of every opportunity with which the forms of the House presented him, of giving it his most strenuous opposition. He could not refrain from again expressing his astonishment and regret at the extraordinary course which the Government had thought proper to pursue in regard to the bill.—Several hon. members then stated their views.—Lord J. RUSSELL deprecated renewing the discussion upon the bill at this stage of it. He regretted that it had been changed in Committee into a Ten Hours Bill, regarding the weight of experience as only in favour of an Eleven Hours Bill. He would, however, support the bill as it stood, although it might be necessary to reconsider it during a future session.—Mr. ROEBUCK censured the conduct of the noble Lord in supporting a Ten Hours Bill, while he admitted that an Eleven Hours Bill would be preferable.—The House then divided, and the report was ordered to be received by a majority of 104 to 46. The report was then brought up and agreed to, and the third reading was fixed *pro forma* for Friday, with the understanding that a specific day would then be named for taking the discussion on the third reading.

The House then went into Committee on the Naval Prisons Bill, the different clauses of which were agreed to.

The House, which met at

THE NEW HOUSES OF LORDS.

(Continued from page 247.)

THE elaborate richness of the decorations of "the New Palace at Westminster," we are assured, will warrant our extension of their illustration beyond the space originally contemplated; so chaste is the character of the embellishments, and the proportional beauty of "the House" itself.

We resume with Mr. Williams's highly artistic details of

THE PEERS' LOBBY.

The Peers' Lobby, which is the chief entrance to the House of Lords, is a very beautiful apartment; and its decorations, both architectural and pictorial, are extremely elegant and appropriate. In plan, the Lobby is square, each side being divided into a wide central, and two smaller compartments, by buttresses. The lower division of each buttress is square, paneled on the face, gabled with crocketing and finials, resting on a deeply moulded base; and the upper is octagonal, moulded, and having a small angular buttress on its face. At the tops of the buttresses are demi-angels, coronated; bearing shields, surrounded by the Garter, with V.R., entwined by a cord, upon them. From the angels

spring the spandrels which support the roof.

The wide central compartments, on either side, have lofty arches, or doorways, all of precisely similar proportions and arrangement. The doorways on the east and west sides correspond with each other in detail, having quatrefoils in the spandrels, with the rose and portcullis in their centres. Above each arch is a series of six small ogee arches, having crockets and finials, and separated by small buttresses with pinnacles: within them are painted the arms of the six different Royal lines who have swayed the English sceptre—the Saxon, Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, and Hanoverian—each surmounted by a Royal crown. Below each arch, and forming, as it were, a base to it, is a small panel, quatrefoiled, and bearing in its centre a shield, on which the initials S.N.P.T.S.H. are painted, to correspond to the armorial bearings above them. The north doorway opens into the long corridor leading to the House of Commons; whilst the eastern and western open into corridors connected with the Libraries, and other rooms. The doors themselves are of oak, the hinges and locks being of exquisitely designed and wrought brass.

The East, and West, and North Doorways have recessed doorways, with arches of lower pitch, to correspond in general character with the South Door, but of much plainer design. Each recessed doorway is divided, by slender buttresses, into three parts—a central and two narrow compartments. In the central one is the doorway, the spandrels of which have roses within quatrefoils; and above it the wall is formed into three quatrefoil panels, having, within them, shields containing the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Royally crowned, and with blue labels, on which are Anglia, Scotia, and Hibernia respectively. The narrow compartments have a deeply-moulded base, and are paneled, with quatrefoils, headed arches, and quatrefoils with roses in them. A string-course, with battlements, runs along, above the doorway, the whole length of the recessed portion, thus dividing it into two stories. The doors are of oak, richly paneled and traceried, having plate-glass in the tracery. Over the East and West Doors are clocks, the dials of which are beautifully enamelled in white, gold, and blue. On either hand, in the thickness of the wall, are small doorways, with embattled cornices, and decorated spandrels, which lead to the staircases, to the galleries,



CORRIDOR.

and into small rooms. The soffit of the recessed portion is highly enriched with quatrefoiled arches.

The South Door, in its general form, corresponds to those on the other sides of the Lobby, having six arches over it, embellished, like them, with the Royal armorial bearings; but, in the details of the archway itself, the utmost magnificence is displayed. The arch is deeply moulded, and round it rose-leaves, well chiseled and richly gilded, form an elaborate and appropriate enrichment; whilst, at intervals, Tudor roses, very boldly sculptured in alto relief, royally crowned, painted and gilded, add their gorgeous hues to the whole.

Recessed about four feet is another arch, but not of so lofty a pitch as the external one, and, within the mouldings of this, oak-leaves, gilded, are introduced. The space over the arch is divided into five compartments, or panels, the central one quatrefoiled, and bearing in its centre a shield of the Royal Arms of England, surmounted by a crown, and having the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit" on a blue label; whilst, in the panels on either side, likewise quatrefoiled, are the lion and unicorn, each bearing a small banner: roses and thistles fill up the other panels, whilst shamrocks form a cresting round the extrados of the arch; and, as all parts are coloured and gilded, the effect is truly magnificent. Indeed, this, the chief entrance to the House of Lords, may justly be called "the beautiful," its decorations are so exquisitely arranged and carried out.

THE BRASS GATES.

The BRASS GATES which hang in the inner arch are perfect specimens of the art of working in metal; so beautiful and intricate in design yet so skilfully worked out, that they are marvels of art. The Gates are of two wings, each divided by mullions into three compartments, and forming arches having floriated quatrefoils in the angles above the arches. The space between the mullions is filled with rows of small trefoil-headed arches and quatrefoils. The arches are

THE NEW HOUSES OF LORDS.



THE PEERS' LOBBY.

be contained within its limits; it comprises eight official residences, each first-rate mansions; twenty corridors and lobbies are required to serve as the great roadways through this aggregation of edifices; two-and-thirty noble apartments facing the river will be used as Committee-Rooms; Libraries, Waiting-Rooms, Dining-Rooms, and Clerks' Offices, exist in superabundant measure; eleven greater Courts and a score of minor openings give light and air to the interior of this superb fabric; its cubic contents exceed fifteen millions of feet, being one-half greater than St. Paul's; and it contains not less than between five and six hundred distinct apartments, amongst which will be a Chapel for Divine Worship, formed out of the crypt of old St. Stephen's" (Times).

"Two years must elapse, it is said, before the House of Commons is ready, and five, it is supposed, before the whole structure is complete. The chief features of the exterior will be the front towards the river; the Victoria Tower, and the Clock Tower; of the interior, the two Houses of Parliament, the octagon or Central Hall, the Victoria Gallery, St. Stephen's Hall, old Westminster Hall, and the crypt of the ancient chapel of St. Stephen. The Westminster-bridge end will contain the apartments of the Speaker and the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Vauxhall-bridge end, the apartments of the Usher of the Black Rod and the Lords' Librarian. The exterior is of hard magnesian limestone, from Bolsover, in Nottinghamshire, and the interior of Caen stone. The main beams and joists are of iron throughout; and the number of statues already about the building upwards, it is said, of 250.

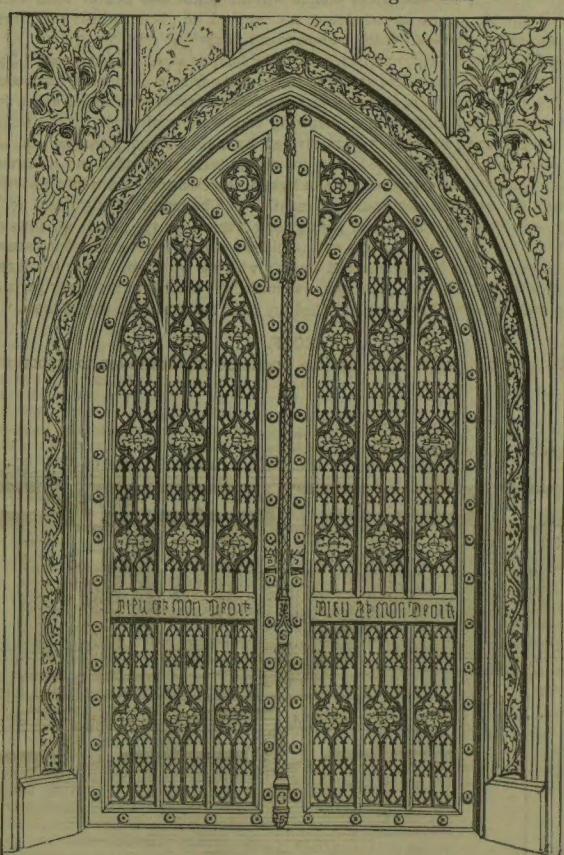
Trees thick as statues, statues thick as trees.

And yet, we are told, 200 more will be required to complete the building. We may mention, among the more unusual features of the exterior, the thirty-five shields of arms of the Sovereigns of England, and the use of crest-tiles (a picturesquely addition), as at Exeter Cathedral. Two steam-engines are erecting to hoist the stones on the Victoria Tower. Such is the nature and extent of the New Houses of Parliament, while the style employed may be best described in the architect's own words:—"It has been his aim to avoid the ecclesiastical, collegiate, castellated, and domestic styles, and to select that which he considers better suited to the peculiar appropriation of the building." The lighting of this national structure is on Faraday's principle; and the ventilation has chiefly been entrusted to the same gentleman. We may add that the clocks are Vulliamy's, and that, like the stained glass in the windows, they all wear mediæval hands and mediæval faces." (Daily News.)

THE AMERICAN FRIGATE LADEN WITH PROVISIONS &c., FOR THE RELIEF OF IRELAND.

[The United States ship of war, *Jamsetown*, under the command of Captain Forbes, laden with bread stuffs, and provisions for the relief of the distressed Irish, left Boston, on the 28th ult., and, after a splendid voyage of 15 days, arrived at Cork, on Monday evening, on her mission of mercy. She brought 8000 barrels of flour. This is a free contribution from the States.]

The Alps in their heaven-crown'd might are sublime,
And gloriously throbs the proud breast of the sea,
Whose waves should be links to unite clime to clime,
Enfolding all mankind as men ought to be:



THE BRASS GATES, PEERS' LOBBY.

When the decks are not arm'd for the fratricide strife,
But freighted with plenty by brotherly love:
When Death must recede from the blessings of life,
And the vulture of Moloch from Charity's dove.

Ay! glorious the path of that barque o'er the wave!
Columbia forgets not the old Father-land;
Her citizens stretch forth the strong hand to save,
And the heart of old friendship is puls'd in the hand.
From the senate to cottage, the cry of distress,
The death-cry of Erin, with anguish was heard;
And the God of all goodness that people must bless,
Who so nobly have follow'd his merciful word.

Albeit most welcome the life-saving boon,
Yet not here alone shall its influence dwell;
It will cherish the seeds of kind feeling, which soon
To a friendship eternal may gloriously swell.
Though a different flag may stream forth from the mast,
The blood, tongue, and souls of the lands are the same;
And their children will smile at the feuds of the past,
In pity, and strive for life's genuine fame—

The fame which the olive of peace may enwreathe,
The fame never sullied by widowhood's tear,
The soul's pure renown which for ages will breathe,
When the clay that enshrined it is mouldering here.
This, this, is the trophy, the triumph, whose car
Leads the spirits of men in the holiest chains:
It beams on their souls like the Bethlehem star,
When "Peace" swell'd the anthem of angelic strains.

Then bless'd be the sails of the life-freighted barque,
And happy the homesteads of those who can feel
For the land wherein Famine and Pestilence stark
Might make e'en to rocks; a successful appeal.
The death-clouds are passing; Hope's morning will dawn,
And Plenty may speedily smile on the plain;
But men will remember, till life is withdrawn,
Columbia's brave barque with her freight o'er the main.

L.

MR. WINTERHALTER'S PICTURES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.—Her Majesty, anxious to comply with the wish expressed by many persons, to be allowed to see the pictures lately painted by Mr. F. Winterhalter, viz.: one representing her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal children; the other, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in a sailor's dress, has been graciously pleased to command that they shall be exhibited in the banqueting-room in St. James's Palace. At first the tickets will be limited to the Foreign Ministers, the Members of the late and present Cabinets, and the Great Officers of State. After the 28th inst., tickets will be issued for about three weeks to ladies and gentlemen, upon personal application at the Lord Chamberlain's office, between the hours of twelve and four; at the end of which time tickets may be obtained in the same manner as the orders to view the state apartments in Windsor Castle, until the end of June, when the pictures will be removed to Osborne, for which place they were painted. The pictures were exhibited, on Tuesday, to the Diplomatic Corps and the Ministers and Officers of State.

MOTY POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Markets and Fairs Clauses Bill, the Commissioners' Clauses Bill, and several other bills.

The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Minto, and the Marquis of Clanricarde.

THE LATE EXECUTION.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he had made some inquiries relative to the execution which had recently taken place at Bury St. Edmund's, to which their Lordships' attention was called a few nights ago by the Marquis of Westmeath. He could inform the noble Marquis and the House that the greatest decorum was observed on that occasion, and that the unfortunate person did not undergo a greater degree of suffering than was absolutely necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the sentence which had been pronounced upon her.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.—Considerable time was devoted to private business.

Monday, the 3rd of May, was appointed for the third reading of the Factories Bill.

NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—FRIDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for three and four-year-olds. D.M.
Vert Vert .. 1
Don Caesar .. 2
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each for three-year-old fillies, 8st 7lb each. R.M.
Duke of Bedford's Bride .. 1
Lord Exeter's f, by Hetman Platoff, out of Macremna .. 2
The Newmarket Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft; for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb. D.M.

Mr. Pedley's Cossack .. 1
Mr. Bouverie's War Eagle .. 2

Six ran. Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft. Last half of Ab. M.—Sir J. Hawley's Piccinino walked over.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft, 8st 4lb each. T.Y.C.—Mr. Newton's Reminiscence walked over.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.—We regret to hear of the death of the recently-appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man (Dr. W. A. Shirley) which took place on Wednesday last. His Lordship was the Bampton Lecturer of the present year, and had delivered only two of the Lectures when his course was thus early terminated. His illness was occasioned by sleeping in a damp bed at Liverpool on his last journey from Oxford to the Isle of Man.

THE LATE BARON DE BODE.—The will of the late Baron de Bode, written by him in pencil in the year 1834, says:—"I leave everything to my son, except the following: but this calculation is made in case Government pay me, or to my son after me, £250,000. If less, then the following legacies to be reduced in proportion. Should Government pay more than £250,000, the amount of the following legacies to remain, and the more will be left to my dear son Clement. My son to pay an annuity of £2000 to his mother for her life; £10,000 to each of my daughters; £5000 to my brother Louis; £2000 to my brother Charles; nothing to Felix; £10,000 to each of my illegitimate sons, Augustus and Frederic, and £10,000 to Mr. Robert Langslow; £5000 to his sister Frederica, and £2000 to his sister Clementina." He had executed two codicils in 1836 and 1837, increasing the amount of these bequests. His son, the Hon. Clement A. G. P. L. Baron de Bode, has administered to the will in England. The actual personality in this country liable to duty was only valued at £450.

ADMISSION OF THE PUBLIC TO THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—Last night's *Gazette* contains the following announcement:—"Palace of Westminster, Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, April 21: Tickets to see the New House of Lords, in the Palace of Westminster, will be issued from the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office every Wednesday, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, for the subsequent or any other Saturday. Each ticket will admit the bearer and three other persons. All applications for tickets must be made personally, or through a responsible agent, as it will be impossible to send tickets or answer written applications. Persons receiving tickets will be required to leave their names and address written on a card, at the office. Tickets will be admitted on Saturdays only, between the hours of ten and five o'clock. (Signed) WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, G.C."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

In the sitting of the Diet of the 16th, the draught of the Address was materially modified, chiefly owing to the effect produced on the Diet by the speech of Count Armin. The paragraph, in particular, in which the periodical assembly of the Diet was asserted as a right, was entirely omitted, while those referring to the discrepancies between the new ordinances and earlier laws were much softened. The following paragraphs were substituted by the amendment for the language of a more emphatic character originally proposed:—

"We entertain such a confidence in your Majesty, that we are sure your Majesty will not consider it a want of thankfulness on our part, if in the course of our proceedings we enter more at length into the Ordinances of the 3rd of February of the present year, in which many of our number miss a full accordance with earlier laws. For, in order that your Majesty's faithful States may be a real support to the Throne—in order that we may efficiently co-operate with your Majesty for the profit and welfare of our beloved country—those whom we represent must be alive to the conviction, that while we reverence the majesty and power of the Crown, so also the representative rights granted to us by our Kings are dear to us, and that we preserve and cherish both as jewels beyond all price."

"If the Diet, by its deliberations, if your Majesty by the grounds which it may respectfully adduce, should be convinced of the existence of such discrepancies between the earlier laws and these later ordinances, we do not doubt that your Majesty's wisdom and justice will choose a way which may lead to their reconciliation in a manner consistent with the welfare of Prussia—a welfare founded on the strength of the monarchic principle, and on a secure and well-regulated representative basis."

The Address, as thus amended, was voted by an immense majority.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers of the 16th state that the Minister of the Interior presented to the Chamber of Deputies on that day a project of law on the liberty of the press, and the Minister of Finance three others, relative to the sale of the national property called corporation property, &c.; to the capitalization into Three per Cent. Stock of the arrears due to all classes of the State; and to the claims of the passive classes in particular. M. Henderson, representing the foreign creditors, had addressed a memorial to the Minister of Finance, urging him to adopt measures for the settlement of the foreign debt. The *Eco del Comercio* states that the *Gazette* would publish in a day or two the names of the commissioners charged with that settlement. The latter, it says, were to be chosen from among the financial notabilities of all parties, such as Messrs. Mendizabal, Casa Irujo, Fagoaga, Ceriola, &c. General Serrano had not proceeded beyond Aranjuez. The Queen had ordered passports to be delivered to General Van Halen, Osorio, and several other Progresista emigrants.

IRELAND.

SERIOUS OUTRAGES.—The Irish provincial papers record outrages, some of a serious character. On the night of Wednesday week, an armed party appeared before the house of a man named Crowe, a tenant on the estate of Lord Stanley, at Cappamore, on the borders of Limerick and Tipperary. Crowe asked what they wanted, to which they replied, "Arms;" and he rejoined, "You must have them." Crowe proceeded to his room, as they supposed, to get the arms, and hand them out; he, however, only retired a little to load two guns, one of which he handed to his servant. Both then approached a window, and Crowe asked, "Are you there, boys?" "Yes;" was the reply; upon which Crowe and his servant fired in the direction whence voices were heard, and each shot took effect. The one fired by Crowe was fatal to a man named Pindy; that fired by the servant to one named Fitzgerald. Having fired, both master and man rushed out, and the remaining assailants, two in number, ran away. Fitzgerald was given into custody of the police, and has been recognised as an old offender. There are other cases of outrage recorded in Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary. In one instance, a farmer's house was attacked, robbed of a gun, and, it being day-time, they insisted on having dinner prepared for them, waited while it was being cooked, partook of it, and departed. In another case, a conspiracy was discovered for the murder and robbery of a pay-clerk, and one of the conspirators, a man named Meany, has been committed.

TUMULTS IN THE PROVINCES.—There have been manifestations of tumult at Youghal, in the county of Cork; and at Tuam and Banagher, in the King's County. At the two former places nothing serious occurred; but at the latter, the outbreak assumed at one time a very alarming appearance. It is thus described in a letter published in the *Western Star*:—"On Thursday (last week), about one o'clock, P.M., a large body of labourers, numbering about 300 strong, marched into town from the far famed vicinage of Rape Mills. Just as they were entering the town, they were met by Mr. John H. Burdett, J.P., Chairman of the Relief Committee, who exhorted them in the mildest terms to keep from outrage, and commit no violation of the laws, assuring them at the same time that the Government and gentry of the country were doing their utmost to contribute to their wants. The crowd murmured—"Work or blood; we will be most happy to accept of any employment to keep us in food at a reasonable price; and if this is not given us very soon, we must do anything rather than die like dogs." After this alarming conference, they proceeded down the streets shouting in the most frightful manner, and rushedpell-mell into the yard attached to the relief store, where the rations were being served out. In a moment they cleared the concerns of the anxious throng of old men and women who were waiting for their dole. The greatest consternation prevailed in the town; the shops were closed, the police called out under arms. The weakness of the force had no effect whatever in restoring tranquillity. But the appearance of a company of the 85th from the barracks soon caused the rude rioters to disperse. They bent their way to Lismagh, where they acted in a similar manner. The demonstration of physical force and fixed determination is very alarming, and shows the state of feeling which at present pervades the suffering millions of Irish peasants."

THE PROGRESS OF FEVER.—Alarming accounts are published by the Irish papers of the malignant typhus fever, which has been so destructive to human life in several of the western and southern counties. The pestilence has broken out in some of the north midland counties, and amongst the middle classes has already found victims. In Cavan, particularly, the fever has appeared in a very virulent form. A few days since the Rev. P. O'Reilly, curate to the Roman Catholic Bishop, died soon after being attacked.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

NON-LIABILITY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

In the BAIL COURT, on Wednesday, an action was tried, *Glenister v. Lady Elizabeth Thynne*, which turned upon the extent of liability of married women. Mr. E. James appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Sergeant Shee and Mr. Henderson for the defendant. The action was brought to recover £600 on a bill drawn by Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, and accepted by the defendant; Lady Elizabeth Thynne, commonly called Lady Edward Thynne, who pleaded that she was a married woman at the time of the acceptance.

The affirmative of the issue being on the defendant, Mr. Sergeant Shee opened the case, and simply stated that he should call evidence to prove the defendant was a married woman, which would entitle her to a verdict. An extract from the register of St. George's, Hanover-square, was produced, and showed the marriage of the defendant to Lord Edward Thynne on 8th July, 1830.

Lord John Thynne, brother of Lord Edward, and a clergyman, proved that he performed the marriage ceremony. Saw his brother two years ago. Did not know that Lady Edward Thynne was divorced from his brother.

Mr. W. Griffiths knew Lord Edward Thynne, who resided at Landreest, in Denbighshire, and saw him alive a week ago.

Mr. James, in addressing the Jury for the plaintiff, disclaimed any desire that the matters connected with this transaction should be made public; but the plaintiff, a tradesman, had his money taken from him by false representations which made it necessary that the case should be gone into. This bill was discounted for Mr. Duncombe in June, 1846, and was accepted by the defendant. The question was, whether a person who represented herself as divorced, and capable of legally contracting debts, was not to be estopped setting up her marriage as a defence. Mr. Glenister, the plaintiff, had employed a Mr. Taylor to see Lady Edward Thynne on the subject of this bill. She was then living in Richmond-terrace, where the bill was directed; and she had been taken in execution—a circumstance calculated to induce the belief that she was legally liable for her debts. About eighteen months since, the defendant having been taken in execution, she had represented herself to be divorced from her husband, and that she had a settlement, from which she could pay her debts; and Mr. Taylor was induced to advance money to her.

Mr. Taylor was called to prove the above statement.

Mr. Justice Coleridge told the Jury this might be a very dishonest defence; and no doubt, the defendant had made representations as to her being divorced, and they were entitled to be put in evidence; but the question was, did that evidence displace that of the defendant, by which it was proved that she was a married woman, and that her husband was alive. She was a married woman unless she had been divorced, and of that there was no evidence, and a divorce might easily have been proved. There could be no doubt there had been false representations by the defendant, of which she would get the benefit now; but if it was believed she was a married woman, there must be a verdict for the defendant.

Verdict for the defendant; one of the Jury saying he was sorry for it.

MOTION OF MR. DUNN FOR A NEW TRIAL.—The defendant Dunn, who, it will be recollected, was convicted of perjury at the sitting in London after last term, on Wednesday moved, in the Court of Queen's Bench, for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection and the improper reception and exclusion of evidence. The indictment assigned perjury on an affidavit sworn before a registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy for the purpose of obtaining from Miss Coutts, under the pressure of the laws for enforcing payment from traders, payment of a large sum of money, for which the affidavit alleged that the defendant had received the written authority of that lady to draw upon her, as compensation for injuries alleged to have been inflicted on him by her. The supposed authority was contained in parts of two stanzas, and was as follows:—

Sent to Coutts's your bill
There are lots in the till:
I'll give the clerks orders to do it.

Full a good round sum in,
As I've plenty of tin
To make you a fat compensation.

The Jury found that the supposed authority had not been written by Miss Coutts, and that the defendant had not had reason to suppose that it had been written or given by her; and the defendant was found guilty. He now complained that the prosecutrix had not, when called on by him at the trial, submitted to the Jury, in her own handwriting, a copy of the signature to the supposed authority, whence they might infer whether or not he had been deceived by the resemblance of the handwritings; and that he had not been allowed to elicit, in cross-examination, the history of certain transactions commencing with the year 1838, which, he contended, would have shown that it was not unreasonable in him to believe that such an authority would have been sent to him. He submitted further that the learned Judge ought to have told the Jury that the affidavit did not support the indictment. It had been sworn before a registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, who had only power to administer an oath on an affidavit in the form prescribed by the 5 and 6 Vict., c. 122, s. 67, and in matters which related to bankrupts. The form had not been followed, and, further, the affidavit had been used for the purpose of obtaining a notice to pay on pain of bankruptcy, under the 1 and 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 8, which related to insolvents only, and not to actual bankrupts. The registrar, therefore, had not had jurisdiction to administer the oath, and in point of law no oath had been taken on which perjury could be assigned. The Court took time to consider whether on this last point the application for a new trial ought not to be granted.

MR. HOPE'S DIAMONDS.—In the ROLLS Court, on Monday, the cause of Hope v. Hope, was again mentioned. This cause (or more properly three causes in one) has occupied the Court upon various occasions. The subject matter of the suit is a valuable collection of diamonds, precious stones, pearls, and minerals, of the value of more than £100,000, the property of Henry Philip Hope, the testator in the cases, and now claimed by one of his residuary legatees, as part of the residuary estate, and by each of the other two as a specific bequest.—Mr. James Parker, Mr. Tinney, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. Turner, Mr. H. Clarke, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Merivale, Mr. Rickards, Mr. Bally, and Mr. Gardner appeared for the several parties.—Lord Langdale said he felt, from the very first, that he must send the case to law; and, if it could be fairly tried at law, he still thought it must go there. But he could not for a moment think of sending it, under the notion that the Statute of Limitations could be set up as a defence. It had only been argued, indeed, that there was adverse possession for six years, and the Statute of Limitations was not directly set up; but who ever heard of that in a case of trust? It might stand over to consider if it could be fairly tried.

PROFESSOR KELLER'S DISGUISES.—In the Court of COMMON PLEAS, on Tuesday, in the case of *Howden v. Standish*, of which we have already made mention, a new trial was moved for. It was an action against the Sheriff of Liverpool, for negligence in not arresting Professor Keller, of the *Poses Plastiques*, under a warrant issued at the suit of the plaintiff.—The case was tried before Mr. Baron Rolfe, at the last Liverpool Assizes, when a verdict passed for the plaintiff.—Mr. Martin, Queen's Counsel, now moved to have this verdict set aside, and a new trial, on the grounds of misdirection on the part of the learned Judge, and verdict against evidence.—The plaintiff, it seemed, had lent a sum of money to the Professor to start him with his company at the Olympic Theatre, where they performed for sundry nights. Subsequently, the Professor left London for Liverpool, where he also exhibited his histrionic and gymnastic powers. And thither the plaintiff followed him, armed with a warrant, and, with the aid of some eight or ten sheriff's officers, endeavoured to arrest him. It was thought imprudent and dangerous by the party to attempt to seize the Professor on the stage, as they had no doubt there would be a stern resistance, and that, probably, trap-doors and machinery might be brought to bear for their discomfiture. So, having been well instructed as to Keller's personal appearance and peculiarities, and having had their attention specially directed to his mustachios and bushy beard, they lay in wait for him on his return homewards from the theatre. On this, the first occasion, they captured the Professor's servant, Joe, who was attired so as to represent his master, and had a lady, presumed to be Madame Keller, leaning on his arm. This was on a Wednesday. On the subsequent Friday, at the instigation, and under the immediate authority of the plaintiff, they seized another countervail of the Professor, with a lady on his arm, in like manner, and under the same circumstances of time and place. Eventually, Herr Keller got away free and scathless, in person and in purse, and the baffled plaintiff brought his action against the Sheriffs. For the defendant, it had been submitted that the evidence established nothing like negligence upon the part of this functionary and his subordinates. The learned counsel now complained that the learned Judge had misdirected the Jury, by telling them that the Sheriff was bound to have a force capable of overcoming any resistance whatsoever; and this doctrine, he contended, was wrong: and, in support of his position, cited *May v. Probyn*, *Cooke's James*, 419, and *Crompton v. Ward*, 1 *Strange*, 249. There was also a second ground of misdirection, namely, that his Lordship had laid it down that the assent of the plaintiff to the imprudence and impropriety of attempting to arrest the Professor on the stage could not be made use of in any way in the defence on behalf of the defendant, in the absence of a plea of "leave and license," as his counsel at the trial had sought to do.—The Court granted a rule nisi.

THE NORTH-WESTERN COMPANY v. THE GREAT-WESTERN COMPANY.—*Moyley v. Alston.*—Much further argument has been taken place, in the VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, in this case. Mr. Rolt and Mr. S. Russell, on Wednesday, addressed his Honour in opposition to the notion for an injunction. The Vice-Chancellor gave his judgment, that the act contemplated the case, which was now secured. His Honour held, therefore, that if the twelve Directors were restrained from acting, the remaining six might do all such acts as it would be proper to do; and, under the act, five Directors constituted a Governor. If the twelve had so acted as to place themselves in a situation in which they ought to be restrained from acting, his Honour thought they ought to be so restrained, and that the remaining six were still competent to act as the governing body of the Company, at their discretion. He thought, therefore, that no such irreparable injury or inconvenience could arise from his granting the injunction, as had been suggested, and he should grant it. Another set of demurrs to the present bill, is still pending, in which second suit a notice of motion for an injunction has also been given. For the present the second suit stands over.

EARLY FRUITS.—A small basket of fine large strawberries of the Kean's seedling variety, also some branches of well-ripened Scotch grapes, were displayed at Edinburgh last Monday. These are the first fruits of this season, which, judging by the amount of blossom on the wall-trees, promises to be one of great abundance, unless checked by untimely frosts.

IMPORTS AT LEITH.—The *Scotsman* says, grain of all varieties continue to come in with undiminished abundance. Since Friday (last week) upwards of 2,000 quarters foreign, and 1,200 quarters coastways, have been entered at Edinburgh for landing. A more favourable spring trade has not been for many years.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS DAY—AT NEWMARKET.

"TIME and the hour," everywhere busy in their office, have wrought less changes in the character of Newmarket, perhaps, than at any of the resorts of business or pleasure. The town, itself, indeed, has crept out somewhat from the village of the days of the Merry Monarch—but all else is the same: the wide heath, with its velvet turf, on the one side, for racing; the sweeping uplands, for training, on the other; and, between, the sheltered valley, for breeding and rearing the exotic stock. There, and there only, is the sport of horse racing to be seen in perfection. Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, and Doncaster, set before you brilliant pageants; but the "Flat" at Newmarket is the only stage where our National Olympics are put in perfect keeping on the scene. The Metropolis of its social relations than it was wont, for now the members of the Jockey Club are not the only portion of the company exempted from transacting their affairs sub Jove; now there is a Subscription Room, for the million; and when there are more appliances for general conviviality—it will be so much the better.

The occasion of which we are about to speak took place, emphatically, in the First Spring Meeting—whose anniversary was the present week. Monday brought us the first vernal weather of the season—may its temperature never be less on this side of Michaelmas! This is the most interesting of the seven Meetings held annually at the head-quarters of racing; because, for the most part, its issues have prospective reference. They are, so to speak, types of coming events. Thus, the great Stake, whose history is told here, is regarded in a measure as not only the Derby "trial," but its verdict also. Except in very rare instances, it regulates the prices in the market, and settles the odds, whatever comes of the event subsequently. In the case we are dealing with, it was looked forward to with considerable anxiety. Speculation had set in with great spirit: very heavy investments were in progress on the Derby; and the result of the Two Thousand would, at all events, decide the question of their worth—for the purpose of negotiation: and it is a racing axiom that a bet is never a good bet, till it is well "hedged." The attendance on the Heath was great: the day was delightful, and the turf in better condition than, from the long prevalence of hard, driving winds, could have been expected. It was known that there would be a good field for the important race—in the face of which, Planet, in the town, was backed, even, to win.

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours opened on Monday last, at the Gallery of the Society, No. 53, Pall-Mall. The Exhibition consists of 316 Works of Art, contributed by fifty-three members, eight of whom are ladies. If we compare it with former Exhibitions, we shall find a general, but not a great improvement; and if we contrast it with the labours of the Old Water Colour Society, we shall find it infinitely superior in subject pictures, but sadly deficient in landscapes, for which the Old Society has long been deservedly distinguished, and wherein we believe the Exhibition that opens on Monday next, will be found to maintain its wonted superiority. The two Societies can, and do exist, independent of one another, and the members of both would appear to have less of envy and more of emulation about them than is commonly reported to belong to rival artists and rival societies. It may be necessary to remind our readers that the Exhibition is limited to the works of "Members," for the Gallery is small, and the fifty-three constituting the Society are more than sufficient to cover its walls, and to attract and repay attention.

No. 1. "Lane Scene in Kent." Henry Jutsum. Pretty—but that is all. There is a much better work by Mr. Jutsum in the present Exhibition.

2. "Grecian Girl." C. H. Weigall. Small, full-length, seated. Her head is covered with the coloured close-fitting cap of her country, and,

not like Wordsworth's Grecian Maid, "adorned with wreaths of myrtle."

4. "Group of Roses." Fanny Harris. Nicely grouped and coloured. Ladies seem particularly fitted to excel in flower and fruit painting. There are some capital instances of this in the present Exhibition.

10. "Cavan's Well." F. W. Topham. A circular drawing, and engraved in our present paper. The subject is simple—an old man leaning over a young girl kneeling at her devotions before an image of our Saviour on the Cross, carved in relief, on a rude heap of stone. The incident is somewhat similar to a small picture, by Mr. Goodall, at the British Institution, and also engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The treatment, however, is different. This, indeed, is a charming drawing, and we are glad to have it in our power to add that it is already "sold."

22. "La Reine des Fleurs." F. Rochard. A small three-quarter portrait of a girl in white, holding a basket of roses, placing one in her bosom at the same time, and looking round. The composition is tasteful, but there is some dirty colouring about the shoulder. This, also, is "sold."

29. "Vanity! Vanity!" Alfred H. Taylor. A small full-length of a kitchen-maid engaged in peeling turnips, and placing a rose to her cheek, which she contemplates, with extreme satisfaction, in a small mirror on the wall. At her back is the kitchen copper, with a bottle of

blacking upon it; and, in the back-ground, a leg of mutton is suspended—this we should remove. There is a touch of nature in the composition, and the incident is capitally told. The execution is good.

33. "Buildings on the Bridge, at Vernon, on the Seine, Normandy." E. H. Wehnert. There is a capital effect of light and shade in this picture. The water in the foreground is but indifferent. To our tastes this is Mr. Wehnert's best picture in the Exhibition, though he has spent more time and thought, as we shall see, on a larger and less successful work.

42. "The Attack." G. Howse. A spirit-stirring little sketch, slight but effective. This, also, is "sold."

43. "The Nile during the Inundation"—Thebes. Henry Warren. One of Mr. Warren's long drawings, with his yellow effects of sun and sand. It seems a little unfinished. The general design is good.

44. "Prince Charles Edward in the Island of Skye." John Absolon. The young Pretender is represented asleep in a cave, with a trusty Highlander keeping watch at his feet. This is cleverly composed, and the expressions of weariness and watchfulness are capitally rendered. If we have an objection, it is that the red tartan is a little overdone. This also is marked "sold."

50. "Helvelin Borrowdale Fells and Langdale Pikes, looking over



"MUSCLE GATHERERS ON THE FRENCH COAST."—PAINTED BY J. J. JENKINS.

"Bassenthwaite Water." E. Duncan. Large, and that is all. Both distance and foreground clumsily managed.

55. "La Prigioniera." Henry Warren. An attempt to embody the following lines:—

Oh! wherefore sought she daily at one spot,
That one returning ray? 'Twas the same light
That on her native hills fell cheerfully;
But in the recollection of those hills
Was surely more of sorrow than of joy,
And she was sad enough. Yet ever still
In very thankfulness she hailed the sun.

Mr. Warren has given us a kneeling female figure—with the sun shining upon a face of subdued sorrow. The lower part of the figure is not sufficiently in shade, and there is some bad drawing in the hands.

61. "Fishing the Weir, Swansea-bay." E. Duncan. Clever and quite in the style and manner of poor William Collins. We are glad to observe that it is "sold." It is worth twenty of No. 50, by the same artist.

65. "Gleaners Resting." J. H. Mole. Two girls resting on a stile—a mill in the distance. There is much sweetness in the face of the younger girl. The trees and flowers are of too general a character.

69. "Going to the Chase." G. Dodgson. An Exterior, with an old Hampton Court-like Hall, and Nash-like figures in the foreground. Here, again, the trees are slighted.

72. "St. Patrick's Day—Scene in the West of Ireland." F. W. Topham. A large and clever drawing, occupying the centre of one side of the Gallery. There is surely a want of concentrated purpose in the composition. Some of the groups are good, and the colouring, in parts, especially clever.

79. "Sweet Summer-Time." G. Dodgson. A semi-circular drawing, with stone steps like as at Haddon, on the left of the spectator, and a fountain on the right. Mr. Dodgson appends a quotation, which we copy, because the passage is pretty in itself, and is, moreover, by Mr. Longfellow, an American poet, who is hardly as well known as he deserves to be:—

Pleasant it was, when woods were green,
And winds were soft and low,
To lie amid some sylvan scene,
Where the long drooping boughs between
Shadows dark and sunlight sheen

Alternate come and go.

87. "Sunday Morning." John Absolon. This is a country church-yard, peopled with picturesque groups. The incident of the children playing on the tomb-stone is somewhat out of character. Hogarth's beadle, in one of the "Idle and Industrious" Plates, would have taught them, had they been older, an admonitory lesson.

91. "Devotion." Alfred H. Taylor. A pretty, Frank-Stonish-looking girl reading the Bible to her mother and her lover. The mother has fallen asleep, and the lover takes the opportunity of pressing the girl's hand. The dress of the girl is prettily painted.

94. "In Dartmouth Castle—a Relic of the Times of Queen Elizabeth." W. Collingwood. A rusty old cannon, crowned by a couple of red hollyhocks, and evidently suggested by Landseer's "Peace" and "War" in the last Royal Academy Exhibition.

100. "Hop Gathering." C. H. Weigall. A large drawing, wanting in effect. The same colour and character throughout.

115. "Cromwell Reproved by his Daughter on her Death-bed." L. Hicks. Mrs. Claypole is in bed, holding up an admonitory finger

at her father. The Protector turns aside thoughtfully, with his hand on his brow. Both are too pretty; and Cromwell, with green velvet breeches, is quite preposterous.

123. "Morning." George B. Campion. This is a composition drawing; large in size, and without character.

128. "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel." H. P. Riviere. Too ambitious. One cannot but lament to see so much art expended uselessly on a subject beyond the reach of the painter.

141. "The Spire of Harfleur." R. K. Penson. Too bright in effect. Mr. Penson should study both Roberts and Prout, who never offend in this way.

151. "Caller Herring." Jane S. Egerton. A regular Edinburgh fishwife, and capitally sketched.

175. "The Death of Jean Goujon, the Celebrated French sculptor." E. H. Wehnert. Jean Goujon was shot in 1572, during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, while at work on his scaffolding, finishing some bas-reliefs in one of the courts of the Louvre. We cannot commend this work so thoroughly as we could wish. The emotion on the man's face is scarcely suitable to his end, and the action of the figure is somewhat poor. Mr. Wehnert has done and can still do better.

187. "The Happy Time—Brittany." Two full-length figures—a girl and a man—leaning against a wall, and looking affectionately at one another. The girl's face is exquisitely simple. This is "sold."

191 and 201. "Grapes" and "Still Life." Mrs. Margetts. Almost equal to Mr. Lance. High praise, but not by any means undeserved.

196. "Meeting Room of the Brewers' Corporation, at Antwerp." L. Haghe. Eleven full-length figures, forming a kind of Conversation Piece. The light and shade and truth of colour and execution quite

EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

wonderful. Mr. Haghe (always good) was never so good before. It is really a disgrace to our "patrons" that this is still unsold.

207. "Going with the Stream—Brittany." Jos. J. Jenkins. The happy couple of 187 in an open boat, but a far inferior drawing.

212. "The Uncle's Charge." E. H. Corbould. This is from the "Children in the Wood," but poor and spiritless. Mr. Corbould is really retrograding in his art.

215. "Haddon." John Chase. Hard and harsh, but reminds us of the spot, and of Creswick, who has done so much to perpetuate its beauties.

218. "John the Baptist Preaching." Henry Warren. We can only repeat what we have said before of Mr. Riviere's "Jacob and Rachel."

222. "Lord Thomas and Fair Annet." Jane S. Egerton. Contains some good character and colour, but the story is not well told.

229. "The Farrier's Shed." G. H. Laporte. We have seen, and still can see, coloured lithographs of the same subject infinitely superior to this.

251. "The Streamlet." Henry Jutsum. The best landscape in the Exhibition, and so some one has thought it to be for it is sold.

260. "Muscle Gatherers—on the French Coast." Jos. J. Jenkins. A circular picture, with a pretty girl in the foreground quitting the coast, and turning her face to the sea and smiling. The general arrangement

is excellent, and the colouring good. We have engraved it for our present number.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"I Due Foscari," although, in some respects, differing greatly from Verdi's other operas, has this feature in common with them all, that repeated hearing greatly enhances its merits, which cannot be fully appreciated at first. Of the masterly treatment of many parts of the work we had no adequate idea till its repetition forced the conviction upon us that this opera is inferior in scientific skill to none of Verdi's, while it contains a greater flow of melody than any other of his works. The *chef d'œuvre*, in a musical point of view, of this opera, is, we think, the scene in the prison, which, from beginning to end, is admirable. It commences with Fraschini's recitative and *aria*, then the fine duet, "Ah! non Marria," between Montenegro and Fraschini, which is followed by a superb trio when the *Doge* enters, and it concludes with the quartet, which we specially pointed out last week. The trio is one of those masterpieces of harmony in which Verdi delights; and here may be easily recognised the hand of the composer. The combination of voices and the melody vary continually with the conflicting feelings of the actors, preserving, at the same time, unity as a whole. Nothing could be more splendid than the *ensemble* produced by Fraschini and Coletti in the first part of the trio we have just mentioned. Their voices, both so full and so powerful, their styles so admirably adapted to each other, render it quite a treat to listen to them.

Madame Montenegro's style of performance in this opera keeps up the feeling of pleasure which so perfect an *ensemble* produces. It is not often considered how greatly the effect of music is improved by being executed by artists of the same school and the same stamp. Here the advantage of such a combination

may be clearly seen, and gives a perfection to the cast of this opera which few others enjoy to so great a degree. Of Coletti's performance in this opera we spoke last week, and in terms of praise certainly not exaggerated; for it would be difficult to over-estimate his performance of the *Doge*. But Fraschini delights and surprises us every time we hear him in this opera: the absence of that effort which somewhat marred his performance before, the admirable taste and feeling, the pure flowing style, and the softness and tenderness of his tones when the occasion requires it, render his impersonation of *Jacopo* a delightful performance. On Tuesday, we had the opportunity of contrasting him with a still greater favourite, Gardoni, who appeared in a scene of "La Favorita," and of observing again the remarkable difference of voice, character of execution, and of type, if we may so express it, of two artists, both admirable in their respective styles.

On Tuesday Perrot made his first *pirouette* this season before a London audience, and was greeted tumultuously. He is certainly the first of male dancers, and the only one whose performances we can look at without a slight feeling of the ridiculous mingling itself with our astonishment of their feats; and his very ugliness, which partakes of the grotesque, gives a superior ideality to his performances. He appeared in a *divertissement*, with Rosati, who was enthusiastically applauded; above all, in a certain little step, which for neatness, for precision, and for grace, we have rarely seen surpassed. This *danseuse* has certainly made an extraordinary advance in public favour since her *début*, and we remain in doubt whether her remarkable merits were concealed from some cause at her first appearance, or whether the English climate, English gold, or English applause, have stimulated her to efforts, of which, excellent dancer as she from the first appeared, she might not have been nevertheless deemed capable.

On Thursday night, there was a combination of all the talents of the theatre. The female voices were, unfortunately, all labouring under violent attacks of that influenza which is so prevalent at the present moment; but all the male singers were in excellent order. Nothing could be more delightful than the contrast between Gardoni's plaintive tones in the part of the love-stricken



"CAVAN'S WELL"—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

Nemorino, and Lablache's joyous, inexhaustible drollery. The performance of the great Neapolitan in this charming opera is well known, and as popular as all his parts, whether tragic or comic, invariably are; while the charming "Vera furtitiva Lagrima," and the other *morceaux* assigned to *Nemorino*, are specially adapted to Gardoni's voice, and his exquisite style. Besides this, the last act of the "Foscari" was given, and all the *danseuses* of the theatre, beginning with Cuito, who made her *entrée*, appeared in turn. The combination, in the ballet, of so many and such various talents, all striving for supremacy, has been observed to resemble, in the feeling of excitement it produces, the spectacle of a horse race. The advantages of the system have been proved ever since the memorable *pas de deux* given three years since, while the astonishing effect of the "Pas de Quatre," and the "Pas des Déesses," is fresh in the memory of every Opera goer. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the performance with their presence, attended by Lady Charlemont, Lady Augustus Bruce, Honourable Miss Kerr, Lord Morton, General Wemyss, and the Honourable Captain Gordon.

Mrs. JENNY LIND.—This celebrated *artiste*, in spite of all predictions to the contrary, has now arrived in this country. She was present at the performance at Her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday, and the news of her arrival spreading like wildfire, every glass was directed to the box where she sat. Perhaps no artist has ever created such interest before her *début* as Mlle. Jenny Lind; the very uncertainty of her arrival giving additional importance to every particular concerning her. Her first appearance is anxiously awaited by all lovers of art, and even by all those who, careless of art for its own sake, are, nevertheless, swayed by the whim and fashion of the moment. Her *début* in England, so important an event in the life of an artist whose fame is now established beyond the reach of vicissitude, will, singularly enough, take place in the part of *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable," the same in a portion of which she performed on the outset of her theatrical career after the years of disengagement which followed her prosperous childhood. If this part, though containing delightful music, is not very prominent as regards the singing, it makes up for it as regards the acting. The character of *Alice* is touching and beautiful, and calls forth those dramatic resources which Mlle. Lind possesses in the most extraordinary degree. If her acting be art it is truly the perfection of art, which, we have often heard, consists in concealing it. What is the most extraordinary feature of her genius is its versatility. Those who are acquainted with the story of her life, and have watched, in her speaking countenance, the depth of thought and intellect, and the profound sensibility, which illuminate it, could hardly believe that her comic power is equal to her tragic genius. Lablache, who went to see her on her arrival, was amazed by her power as a mimic. The opinion of this great artist of the voice of the Swedish *prima donna* may be instructing to our readers. He says that each note is like a pearl, and, on another occasion, he exclaimed that hers was the "singing of heaven." She pro-

nounces Italian so faultlessly, that we hear she corrected the prompter himself in a provincial pronunciation!

There has not been a great deal of novelty during the week in the dramatic world, but various new pieces are in preparation. A five-act comedy—it is said by Lady Dufferin—is underlined at the HAYMARKET; and a new farce, "Wanted a Hermit," by the author of "To Parents and Guardians," will be produced next week at the LYCEUM; the burlesque of "The Wood Daemon" being also in rehearsal. The STRAND is about to be opened by Mr. Fox Cooper, at reduced prices; and the termination of the engagement of Mr. Hughes's Mammoth Establishment is approaching at Drury Lane.

Mrs. Butler will appear at the PRINCESS on Monday evening, in her original character of *Julia*; and Mr. Creswick is engaged, and will perform *Master Walter*. A new farce is also in rehearsal at this theatre.

The LYCEUM company, which has worked so well together for three years, will be scattered in the course of a few weeks; Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will make a long tour through the provinces; and Mr. Wigan is engaged, we hear, at the HAYMARKET.

ADELPHI.

Jenny Lind made another appearance at this theatre on Monday evening, and was received with favour equal to that shown to her a few nights before, at the Lyceum. A *pièce de circonstance* of this kind, is, as we observed when speaking of the other, beyond the pale of criticism. The only object to be gained is that of keeping the audience in such continuous fits of laughter, that they cannot stop to think about the probability or absurdity of what they are listening to. Allusions to passing topics must be plentifully introduced; squibs must be thrown about with unsparring liberality, more or less personal; puns of any degree of badness may be distributed for delivery amongst the chief characters; and the garnish of some light popular music, will, altogether, make up a very passable *entremet*.

The plot of the Adelphi "Jenny Lind" is not so natural as that of Mr. Reach's piece at the Lyceum; which, by the way, is not saying a very great deal for its probability. And the heroine is personated by Mr. Wright, who makes up after Mr. Mitchell's portrait, and sings what we presume is a song, in the Swedish dialect, to the tune of "My Beautiful Rhine;" and winks at the pit until its inmates cannot contain themselves for laughter; and, at the end, runs off to the railway, the train of which is seen just starting, in a hurried mixed costume of his own trousers and a lady's "Polka" and bonnet. The author is a happy who writes for the Adelphi; explosions of laughter, from its merry audience, reward not only all the speeches intended to be jokes, but all that are not. Mr. Paul Bedford appears as the mighty bass *Lablache*; and Mr. Bunn, Mr. Lumley, and Signor Costa are each introduced. All this was the weakest part of the affair, for the reason that not the slightest attempt was made

on the part of the performers to "make up" after the originals of their *rôles*. Miss Woolgar had a trifling part, which her lively intelligence raised to an agreeable feature in the *bagatelle*. In a concerted piece of music, she was loudly and deservedly applauded. Mr. Wright was called for at the conclusion. There is no doubt that "Jenny Lind" will reign as long at the Adelphi as she will at the Lyceum.

SURREY.

An interlude, called "The Buffalo Gals," intended to introduce various lady members of the Surrey company as female Ethiopian Serenaders, was brought out here on Wednesday evening. The piece itself is below notice, being even bad as a mere vehicle for the songs, and might be cut away altogether with advantage; but the seven young ladies for whose appearance such a lavish expenditure in white dresses and burnt cork was gone to, performed their parts very creditably.

The band consists of a violin, banjo, three tambourines, bones, and (as the bill observes) "the powerful triangle." The young lady who plays the violin—somewhat of a novel exhibition by the way—handles the bow in very good style; and "bones" is unexceptionable. She has evidently taken a lesson from her immortal predecessor at St. James's. There is the same inherent belief in the excellent qualities of "Old Dan Tucker;" the same unfeigned delight at seeing permitted to pronounce his name; the same deep regret at hearing that he was unfortunately enough, one day, to die in "Old Kentucky." Miss E. Terry was the principal singer, and acquitted herself very well. We do not, however, think that the extravaganza will do much for the treasury. The songs ought to have been parodies, suited to female performers; all the original had been heard "to death;" and somewhat wearied. The applause was general, but not enthusiastic. The house was well filled.

Some more "Female American Serenaders," rejoicing in the names of Mesdames Cora, Jumba, Wowski, Miami, Yarico, Womba, and Rosa—young ladies whose performances, according to the announcement in the advertisements, "have been made the theme of eulogium by the provincial press"—made their first appearance on Wednesday, at the St. James's Assembly Rooms. The room was crowded to excess, and it was evident that much was expected from the oddity of the entertainment. This expectation, however, was far from realised, although the exertions of the singers were deserving of praise. The ladies were dressed in Indian costumes, and bespangled with that economical species of jewellery peculiar to the stage. Their faces were corked after the most approved fashion; and the audience were not disposed to find fault with the variety of tints displayed. The songs selected for the occasion were tolerably well chosen; many of them having already won the favour of the public at the performances of the original Ethiopian Serenaders. The airs which had the recommendation of novelty were not of such a character as to be likely to equal in popularity "Lucy

Neal," "Mary Blane," "Buffalo Gals," and the other choicest *morceaux* of the Ethiopian school. The accompaniments were played on the banjo, the tambourine, and castanets, which last were substituted for the bones. In the centre of the stage was a seraphine, at which the mistress of the ceremonies presided. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at the end of the first part of the performance; but, as the entertainment proceeded, the singers increased in confidence and animation; and the audience appeared at last to come to the conclusion that the Female American Serenaders "were not so bad after all." But they have not made a decided hit.

ONIROMANCIE.—The performance at present to be witnessed at the Hanover-square Rooms is a very curious one. It professes to be an exhibition of the power of mesmerism; but it is deprived of its mere experimental and *quasi* medical character, and is blended with artistic effects, which are really very beautiful. The magnetiser is Mlle. Laurent. Any of the spectators may hand in a card suggesting a pose, or scene, from sculpture or the drama; and the idea is embodied by Mlle. Isla Prudence (the "Ecstatica"), while in the magnetic sleep. Of the mode of operation we cannot speak; but the attitudes struck are dramatic, and so artistic that they might be taken as studies.

In noticing Mrs. Nisbett's performance at the Haymarket last week, we inadvertently spoke of *Constance* in the "Hunchback." It should have been in the "Love Chase."

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Bellini's "Sonnambula" was given for the *début* of Mario, on Tuesday evening. The handsome and popular tenor was received with great acclamations, and it was some time before he was permitted to commence his part of *Elvino*. He did not acquire the full possession of his magnificent voice until the second act; but when the moment came for *Elvino* to describe his despair at the presumed infidelity of his *Amina*, then did Mario burst forth with a passion and pathos that carried the whole audience with him. His skill and energy seem to increase every season, and we never recollect an instance of any artist who has risen so completely, step by step, as Mario, since we were present at his first appearance, at the Académie Royale, in Paris. He was rapturously encoraged in the *adagio*, and called for after the scene.

Madame Persiani's *Amina*, like her *Lucia*, is an exquisite performance, vocally and dramatically. In *floriture* and ornaments of vocalization, she is still unrivalled. The sensation she created in her two cavatinas, was, as the *Times* truly observes, quite electrical. Her intonation, which is not always to be depended upon, was but little at fault; and the marvellous facility of her throat was never more conspicuous. It requires a language of itself to afford any notion of her astonishing vocal feats. The vigour and *éclat* of her singing, as well as the finish and taste of her execution, proved that, with her genius, art has no limits. Her graces were varied, novel, and fanciful—admirably adapted to the sentiment of the situation, and the style of the composer. The ovations at her superb achievements were incessant.

Signor Tamburini's gentlemanlike assumption and expressive singing of the *Count* raised this trifling character into importance, and he was much applauded in the "Vi Ravviso." Mlle. Corbari was the *Lisa*. She interpolated a scene of Donizetti in the last act, which was certainly not in good taste, although her excellent interpretation gained the hearty applause of the audience. She possesses a beautiful voice, which, with care and cultivation, may advance her position materially. She is wanting in ease and graceful deportment on the stage, on which she only made her *début* last season. Since that period she has had experience at the Italian Opera, in Paris. When we add that Polonini undertook the trifling part of *Alessio* it will be seen what careful attention is paid to the *ensemble* in the cast. The orchestral accompaniments were conducted and coloured by Costa with consummate skill. We never heard the "Sonnambula" go off with greater applause. The new ballet, by M. Albert, called "La Reine des Fées," was produced, for the first time, and was completely successful, not that there is the slightest originality in the story, but it has been mounted with great splendour and the scenic and decorative effects are superb.

Flora, the Queen of the Fairies, is beloved by *Argant* (O'Bryan) and *Ulrick* (Petipa), two mortals, the former indulging in practices of witchcraft which displease her fairy Majesty, who bestows her affections on the more retiring *Ulrick*; and she eventually resigns her throne in the skies to be of the "earth earthy" with her devoted lover. M. Albert has defined the choreographic illustrations with much taste; the groupings of the fairies are charming; and the *costumier*, the scene painter, and the decorator, have largely contributed their aid. The appearance of the fairies on ascending platforms is admirably contrived, and the exterior and interior of the Haunted Tower are both clever *tableaux*. But, if the ballet were not indebted at all to a costly *mise en scène*, the dancing of Dumilâtre alone would have insured its success. Her improvement has been very remarkable. She was always distinguished for the grace, poetry, and intellectuality of her school; but she has acquired a force and precision in flowing, gliding, and flying steps, as novel as they were astonishing. Petipa is one of the best of the male dancers. A *pas de deux*, between Mlle. Berlin, a very clever *dansuse*, and M. Mabile, will also not pass unnoticed in the run of this pretty ballet.

On Saturday night, Rossini's "Semiramide" was given for the fourth time, her Majesty and Prince Albert honouring the performance with their presence. The illustrious and accomplished amateurs were observed to applaud Grisi and Albani and Tamburini frequently, and we learn that the utmost gratification has been also expressed at the decorations of the house, and those for the Royal suite of rooms.

On Thursday evening was the first extra night, when the first act of "Semiramide," with Grisi, Albani, Tamburini, Tagliavico, and Lavis; and the second act of the "Sonnambula," with Persiani, Corbari, Mario, and Tamburini, were given, with the second representation of the new ballet of "La Reine des Fées," for Dumilâtre, Berlin, and Petipa. The house was crowded in every part, and the performance went off with the greatest enthusiasm. Tamburini was in better voice than on any previous occasion, and sang splendidly. Albani's *aria d'entrata* excited unbounded applause. Grisi was every inch the Queen. Mario was encoraged with fervour in the "Tutto è Sciotto;" and Mme. Persiani again electrified the house in her bravura finale.

This evening (Saturday), Rossini's "Italiana in Algieri" will be given for the *débuts* of Marini, Rovere, Mlle. Angelini, and Mlle. A. Bellini. Albani, Salvi, and Polonini are also in the cast.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

On Thursday night, Mrs. Hampton, a sister of Osborne, the clever pianist and composer, who is resident in Paris, made her first appearance on any stage in the character of *Amina*, in the "Sonnambula." This lady has been long known in the Parisian and London circles as an accomplished amateur, who sang Italian music and Irish Melodies with great taste and feeling. We think that her place will be more in the concert-room than on the stage; but she evinced considerable dramatic powers. Her action, although redundant, was graceful; and her vocalisation at times, agreeable, but she exerted herself so strenuously in the earlier scenes, as to lose all her strength before she attained the *finale*. She was very cordially received, and called for at the close of the opera. Her method is evidently derived from the best schools, but her intonation was unsteady, and she was more ambitious in *floriture* than she was able to achieve with finish. Experience may, however, modify considerably the imperfections of a *début*. Mr. Allan and Mr. Bodda sang the music of *Elvino* and the *Count* effectively.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The second Concert was given on Wednesday night, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington. Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Earls Howe, Cawdor, Powis, and Devon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Dour, the Duchess of Roxburgh, Countess of Desart, the Archbishop of Armagh, Lords Saltoun, C. Wellesley, St. Vincent, Clive, Brackley, G. Lennox, Sir A. Barnard, T. Acland, J. Campbell, S. Glynne, C. Sullivan, Miss Burdett Coutts, Mlle. Jenny Lind, M. Benedict, &c., were present. The celebrated Jenny Lutzen, called in Germany the "Viennese Nightingale," who sang in the German *troupe* that was here some years since, made her appearance, and sang Mozart's "Deh! vieni," from "Figaro," and "Non mi dir," from "Don Giovanni." She has a powerful soprano of excellent quality, has great executive facility, and is a thoroughly cultivated vocalist. She produced a great sensation.

Staudigl appeared for the first time this season, and gave Haydn's air from the "Creation," "Now heaven in fullest glory shone," and Mozart's "In diesen hal' gen Hallen," from the "Zauberflöte." Nothing could be more finely delivered than the former, but the latter was spoilt by taking the time too slow, and by altering the text. Gardoni sang the air ascribed to Stradella, "Per Pieta," and the "O cara immagine" of Mozart, very pleasantly; but he has a trick of producing a clap-flap effect, by a forte on his favorite note at the close of his pieces, which he would do well to abandon. He has a beautiful voice; and, if he husbands his resources, and cultivates his method, may eventually arrive at great distinction. Miss Dolby sang Dr. Arne's "In infancy," tamely, but sweetly. Of Miss Messens and Mr. Lockey's unfortunate displays in their *solo*, the less said the better. Madame Caradori Allan was in good voice, and gave a pretty melody by J. Martini, "Guardami un poco," charmingly. She also had a solo in a Spanish chorus, "Non tocaran campanas"—a kind of half chant, half bolero, which the conductor dragged terribly; indeed, the entire programme was timed in a mesmeric state. Ford's glee, "Since first I saw your face;" Handel's choruses, "Worthy is the Lamb," and "Let their celestial concerto;" a chorus from Cherubini's "Requiem" in C minor—a grand work; Avison's standing dish, "Sound the loud timbrel;" a pretty solo and semi-chorus from Winter's "Prosperina;" G. Martin's "Henri Quatre" overture; and "Charmante Gabriele," were the other pieces.—Prince Albert directs the third Concert, on the 5th of May, when her Majesty will be present. Jenny Lind, it is expected, will appear at this Concert.

HISTORICAL CONCERTS.—The fourth and last of the series was given on Monday night, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Mr. May, with the aid of Mr. Wilby's band. The vocalists were Mrs. Weiss, Miss Dolby, Misses Gill and Kent, Messrs. Clifford (a high tenor of promise), W. H. Seguin, J. A. Novello, and Manvers. The selection comprised gleanings from Horsley, Crotch, Russell, and Attwood, in the sacred part; and from Weibe, Shield, C. Dibdin, Storace, Stevens, Cott and Sir H. R. Bishop, in the secular music; thus going over a very small period of the musical epoch embracing the last half century. These concerts assumed too lofty a name in being styled "historical."

MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH."—This oratorio, which was received on its first performance at Exeter Hall with tremendous applause, there being four encores, was given by the Hargreave Choral Society at Manchester, on Tuesday evening, conducted by the gifted composer, with similar enthusiasm. It was to be repeated last evening (Friday), at Exeter Hall, in presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Duke of Cambridge attended the first performance. All the tickets are sold, even for the third time that it will be given. On Tuesday next it will be

performed at the Town Hall, Birmingham, directed by Mendelssohn. There have been some improvements made by the Composer in his task of revision, but the changes are more apparent to the skilful professor than to the amateur. It is a lofty inspiration, carried out with amazing vigour and closeness, and its execution by the Sacred Harmonic Society has been one of the most glorious achievements of this spirited body of amateurs, who have engaged the greatest Composer of the age to come expressly to this country to conduct it. On the 28th will be the third and final execution of the oratorio, under the *baton* of Mendelssohn, who then departs for Switzerland.

BEETHOVEN'S QUARTET SOCIETY.—At the fourth meeting, on Monday last, Joachim, the youthful violinist from Vienna, performed in two of the quartets, as first violin, with astonishing skill. Sainton led the other. Vieuxtemps will appear at the fifth meeting, on the 3rd of May.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

The 109th Anniversary Festival of this admirable institution was celebrated on Monday evening in Freemason's Hall, Lieut.-Gen. Lord Saltoun being in the chair, supported by Sir Andrew Barnard, Drs. Billing, Elliotson, Combe, and Hawes, Messrs. Hall, Bailey, Broadwood, Ella, Oliphant, &c.

The galleries were filled with ladies, as on this occasion a great musical treat is provided. The grace (a Welsh melody harmonised by Mr. Parry), and the *Non Nobis*, were finely given by Messrs. J. O. Atkins, J. Bennett, Bradbury, Barnby, T. Cooke, Collyer, Howe, Hill, Lee, J. A. Novello, Spencer Streton, E. Taylor, Walmesley, Young, &c. Glees and madrigals by Horsley, Spofforth, Festa, and J. F. Smith, were sung. Miss Rainforth and Miss M. Williams sang ballads charmingly. Signor Emiliani performed a brilliant Violin Fantasia; and Mr. W. M. Sterndale Bennett and Mr. W. L. Phillips officiated as accompanists.

Mr. Horsley, Mus. Bac. advocated eloquently the interests of the Society, and proposed the gallant Chairman's health, who responded with soldier-like brevity and frankness.

The subscription list was handsome, including £30 from the King of Hanover, £25 from Prince Albert, ten guineas from Grisi, ten guineas from Mario, £10 from the Director of the Musical Union (J. Ella, Esq.), £100 from the liberal house of Broadwood, a tenth donation, £5, from Addison and Hodson, ten guineas from T. Olliphant, Esq., ten guineas from J. Walker, Esq.; Lord Saltoun, £10; Sir A. Barnard, five guineas; C. L. Gruneisen, Esq., and Professor Taylor, a guinea each; W. Allen, Esq., £5; Signor F. Lablache, five guineas, &c. The sum given away in 1846, amounted to £2291 3s. 1d., of which the item for expenditure was remarkably small. Her Majesty and every member of the Royal Family, and the most distinguished amateurs patronise this excellent Society, which is managed by twelve Governors, and a Court of Assistants, consisting of forty-eight members, thus putting the affairs out of the reach of abuse or partiality.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

This morning (Saturday) will be the Philharmonic rehearsal for the fourth Concert on Monday evening, Costa conducting the first part, and Mendelssohn the second act; the latter playing Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in G; in the former Beethoven's Symphony in F, Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, Mendelssohn's Overture and selection from the music in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and his Symphony in A, are included in the selection. Her Majesty and Prince Albert will honour the Concert with their presence. The third meeting of the "Musical Union" will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms; and in the evening, the prize for the "Druidical Ode" will be awarded at the Melodists' Club. This day week (the first of May) will be the second Concert of the Royal Academy of Music. The meetings of the Amateur Musical Society continue every Friday; the last one was honoured with the presence of Prince Albert, who warmly applauded the skill of the aristocratic amateurs. The Ethiopian Serenaders, at the St. James's Theatre, have met with a host of imitators; but now there is a party of Female American Serenaders, at the St. James's Assembly Rooms (late Crockford's), morning and evening. We are glad to find so many Concerts given in the provinces in honour of Sir H. R. Bishop. Leeds and Manchester have distinguished themselves in thus passing a deserved compliment to one of our greatest English composers. Mr. Jones, an English basso, who gained great fame in Italy, is now in London. Mme. Anna Bishop returns in May. Mr. Henri Laurent's opera of "Quentin Durward" will be the next novelty at Drury-Lane Theatre. The musical lions in the United States are Sivori, Henri Herz, Leopold de Meyer, Burke, Samuel Lover, the Seguin operatic troupe, and the Italian company.

MUSIC IN CANADA.

(From a Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, March 25, 1847.

GRAND ORATORIO.

PERFORMED IN AID OF THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF MONTREAL, MARCH 11, 1847.

It is a subject of very high gratification to the lovers of the Divine Art to witness the very laudable efforts now being made in this metropolis of her Majesty's North American Provinces for the cultivation of music, both in its vocal and instrumental departments. The recent Oratorio furnishes abundant evidence of what may be accomplished by the active energies and the taste and judgment of a few gentlemen amateurs. The performances of the band of the 52nd, on the occasion referred to, were of a very high order of merit, and the selections by the accomplished officer of the regiment were made with his usual excellent judgment and skill. The entertainment was given during the solemnities of the Lent season, and both the music and the ecclesiastical decorations corresponded to the hallowed relations and time-honoured memorials recognised by the wisdom and authority of our holy Church. The interior of the large and highly-finished Hall in which the Oratorio was held was arranged and decorated with appropriate designs and characteristic emblems. A screen of the richly-ornamented style of the Middle Ages, was constructed on each side of the organ, forming a very imposing and beautiful back-ground to the orchestra; and among the various illuminated decorations, all of the Early English period, the sacred monogram I. H. S. was conspicuous, embracing the cross, together with the appropriate motto, assumed by the Charity on this occasion—

"Tua sunt omnia Domine et de tuis dabimus tibi."

It was on this occasion of a public charity a truly touching and affecting memorial of Him "who went about doing good," and in the benignity and loveliness of His saintly character declared that it "was more blessed to give than to receive."

The performances commenced with a portion of the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, and was executed with good effect, under the direction of Mr. Van Maanen, the band-master of the 52nd. Selections from the celebrated oratorios of Handel and Haydn, and some of Kent's admired anthems, were performed during the evening. The Oratorio was honoured by the immediate patronage of His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin, &c., &c., the newly-appointed Governor-General of the Provinces; and under the supervision of the following gentlemen, who constituted the committee of arrangements, viz., the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, Grenadier Guards; the Hon. P. McGill; Colonel Wetherall, C. B.; the Hon. the Attorney-General; T. B. Anderson, Esq.; and Major H. S. Davis, 52nd Regiment.

The decorations and musical arrangements were kindly undertaken, and successfully completed, by a field officer of the 52nd Regiment, whose band sustained nearly all the vocal and instrumental parts.

The large assemblage of beauty, fashion, and intellect, which thronged the Hall, repeatedly evinced their entire approval and admiration of the whole affair, not alone by the empty reverberations of a sickening applause, but by that earnest attention and visible perception of countenance which so forcibly discover the pleasing emotions of the mind. Selections from Haydn's "Creation" were given with great effect and spirit.

To speak of the few blemishes that occasionally fell upon the ear would be a fastidious and unamiable task; especially when it is recollected how few of the most eminent vocal performers of Europe have passed the score of this difficult composition without an occasional error or a false note.

The excellent performance of the "Hallelujah Chorus" of Handel, received, as it justly merited, the applause of the delighted audience. The beautiful Latin hymn of "Adeste Fideles," by Novello, was sung in parts alternately.

Among the many happy occurrences which conveyed pleasure to the assembled audience, and gave complete success to the generous effort, was the unexpected appearance of Mr. Chapman, Gentleman of her Majesty's Chapel Royal; who most kindly came forward and professed his services in this noble work of charity.

The favourable impression which the performances of the band of the 52nd have made here upon the public mind, and of those who are qualified to judge, will, it is to be hoped, lead to increased efforts for the cultivation of music in its moral as well as military relations among the several bands of her Majesty's service.

It is a subject which should claim the special regard of her Majesty's Government, and by legislative enactment secure a competent provision for the endowment and support of a "National Academy of Music," in which, "if no mute, inglorious Milton could be found," there might in time arise some master-spirits of song, who, like Handel, Haydn, and Mozart, might become the pride and boast of their native country.

THE HEALTH OF MR. O'CONNELL.—Private letters, received in London, as well as the accounts which occasionally appear in the Continental Journals, are confirmatory of the apprehension that Mr. O'Connell, so far from having as yet derived any material benefit from his tour, is sinking under the malady that afflicts him. His condition is said to be peculiarly distressing, his sufferings being considerably aggravated by the extreme severity of the weather at Lyons, where the invalid is still remaining. Mr. O'Connell's physicians have held a consultation at Lyons, and, in consequence of his enfeebled state, have advised him not to proceed further at present.

THE 7TH HUSSARS.—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Whyte, whose connection with the late case of military flogging at Hounslow created so much sensation, has at length exchanged from the 7th Hussars, and will be succeeded in the command of the regiment by Major Shirley. Several other promotions will, of course, follow. No one can state precisely what view the Commander-in-Chief took of the Hounslow flogging case, but the public may draw some inference from the following circumstances. The maximum amount of corporal punishment has been reduced to 50 lashes from 200. The Adjutant, Ireland, a prominent mover in the affair, was permitted to exchange from the corps some months since, into another, losing, by the way, his adjutancy. Mr. Warren, the surgeon, who superintended the flogging of White, and who could have stopped it any moment he chose, is no longer medical officer of the Regiment. Next, the 7th Hussars, which were to have remained at Hounslow for the usual period, were prematurely ordered to Ireland.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

BY ALBERT SMITH.

THE SMITHFIELD NUISANCE.

TO last market-day the accounts of the riots in Smithfield are of the most alarming character, and unless the steel pens of the authors are united to write away the wooden pens of the cattle, there is no telling what frightful accidents may not soon be looked for. The proverb must be realised of everybody taking their pigs to a better market. The powers that swept away the living embers of the martyrs' faggots, must remove the living steaks of the doomed oxen. The tournaments held here of old, abolished at last, must be followed by doing away with the butting and spiking, and kick-
ing and torturing constantly going on in the *meles* of the present day, wherein the crowded higgledy-piggledy mass of animals are arranged in as wretchedly confused and uncomfortable a manner as the beasts in toy Noah's arks—crammed in any way, shaken to their levels, and there left.

It takes some time, we know, to overcome old prejudices: we therefore advise that the task should be commenced at once in the schools, and the horrors of Smithfield impressed on the minds of infants by the following parody, instead of the original rhymes on the Zodiac, familiar to us all:—

The Ram, the Bull, the horrible Dins, And the Horns that lift the Nurse, and Twins, The Shopboy with his watering-pot, And Virgin, o'er the rails;

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Strasburg of the 12th inst., mention that the Bavarian railroad from Ludwigshafen to Spire and to Neustadt had been opened. An official return of the number and nature of accidents and injuries to life and limb which occurred on railroads from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1846, has been printed. The total number of persons killed during the half-year amounted to 91, and that of the persons injured to 154.

The New York packet ship *Rochester* has been wrecked at Blackwater-bank, on the Irish coast, near Wexford, but happily the crew were saved.

Constantinople letters of the 31st ult., state that the Greek Government had not replied to the *ultimatum* sent by the Porte, and on the following day diplomatic relations between the two Governments were to cease.

Another most alarming destruction has taken place of one of the towns of Silesia by fire. The largest and finest part of the town of Randen was completely destroyed; 91 dwelling-houses, 23 barns, and 75 stables and out-buildings were reduced to ashes. Above 180 families have lost their all, and very much distress and misery prevails in consequence. We have not heard whether any lives were lost.

It is stated that at this season of the year, young nettles, when boiled, are a most excellent table vegetable, and, as a purifier of the blood, are unequalled—they are more nutritious than most of the greens in common use.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's, of the merchant brig *Canning* having been destroyed by fire in the Straits of Magellan, on the 16th of December last. The carpenter and two men were supposed to be drowned.

The shipping intelligence of the *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday last notices the arrival in that port, within three days, of nineteen vessels from New York, Baltimore, the Azores, Glasgow, Marseilles, Alexandria, and other ports, of which sixteen were laden with provisions. During the same period thirty-three vessels left that port, all with passengers for America.

On Tuesday in one tide no less than 128 vessels, of which 45 were coasters, and the remainder bound to foreign ports, went out to sea from Liverpool. The scene was one of lively interest. Many of the vessels were American, and others of large class.

The King of Bavaria has dissolved the Committee which was charged to draw up a new body of civil and criminal laws. A new Committee has been nominated, under the Presidency of M. Maurer, Minister of Justice, and with M. Molitor, Attorney General of the Supreme Court, as one of its Members. Both these gentlemen are zealous advocates of open courts and oral trials.

The Chamber of Commerce of Lyons has just voted the sum of 5000f. towards the necessary studies for cutting through the Isthmus of Suez.

Advices from Adelaide (Australia) to the 10th of December notice the continued success of mining operations in the colony. Specimens of the ore recently raised from the South Para property are favourably mentioned. Affairs, politically considered, show no great change. The sick season had commenced rather earlier than usual. The markets were well supplied with grain, and wheat was selling at 3s. to 3s. 3d., and oats at 5s. to 5s. 6d. per bushel.

A young woman, the only daughter of a rich shopkeeper in the Rue des Lombards, Paris, threw herself into the Seine, on Sunday, from the Pont Marie, in order to avoid a marriage which displeased her. She was carried rapidly down by the current, and, the instinct of life prevailing, she seized a ring hanging from the quay wall, and was soon after rescued by some boatmen.

We find the following in the *Gazette du Midi* of the 16th:—“Don Enrico, on his arrival at Rome, demanded an audience of the Pope, who, in reply, desired that he should be presented by the Spanish Ambassador; but, as this functionary made pretension to being present at every audience, the Prince declared that he could not admit of any witness to any conscientious intercourse that might take place between him and the Sovereign Pontiff. Consequently he announced his intention of addressing his Holiness directly the first time he met him in public.”

The Dutch papers state that the King of Holland went out on Sunday last, for the first time since his illness, accompanied by the Queen, the Princess of Orange, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, Prince Henry, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, and Princess Louisa. His Majesty proceeded to attend Divine Service in the Klooster Kerk. The crowd, who hastened to attend at this ceremony, seemed to be filled with the deepest gratitude at the speedy recovery of the King from his severe illness. The whole scene was very imposing.

A Church of England training school is about to be added to the other public institutions of Cheltenham.

A dispatch has been received at Lloyd's, announcing, from a letter received from the British Consul at the island of Owyhee, the existence of sulphur in abundance in that island, at a distance of 26 miles from a shipping port.

The States of the Zollverein have given notice of the cessation of the treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded between England and Prussia in 1841, its execution being impossible in its present form.

Nine workmen and day labourers were accused at a recent sitting of the Court of Assizes of the Indre (France) with having taken part in the corn riots, and the pillaging of grain at Luan and Lapérouille. Four were acquitted, two were condemned to five years hard labour, three to four years' imprisonment, and all five to 200f. fine and costs.

It is stated, in a letter from Munich of the 13th, that the Prince of Leiningen, who, during the last session was President of the First Chamber of the Diet, was about to go to London, in order to accompany his Royal mother, the Duchess of Kent, on a visit to the Continent.

It is stated from St. Petersburg, under date of the 6th inst., that the Emperor of Russia is not yet able to leave his apartments in the Winter Palace. He is suffering from a liver complaint. Leeches have been copiously applied, and he is much better.

An Irishman was taken to the police court, Liverpool, on Tuesday, for seeking parish relief. He told the officer he was destitute; but, on being searched, 11s. and the half of an Irish bank-note were found on him. Of course he told the magistrate that his distress was urgent; but the money found upon him proving the contrary, he was indulged with fourteen days' imprisonment at his own expense.

Accounts from Vienna notice a great fire at Bucharest, in Wallachia. The fire had consumed a large portion of the city, but had not yet reached the quarter in which the warehouses of the principal merchants are situated, although several warehouses in the city had been burnt down. The *Austrian Observer* of the 13th states that one-fourth of the town was destroyed. Another account gives 1000 as the number of houses which were burned. Many lives were lost. The church and convent of the Franciscans and the palace of the Roman Catholic Bishop are now a heap of ruins.

The Secretary for the Home Department has notified to the Court of Aldermen that he has instructed the Magistrates of the Metropolitan Police District not to allow certificates to policemen for their attendance, and to take care that in no matter whatever they shall directly or indirectly receive any personal benefit.

The distress in Savoy is, at the present moment, so great that, throughout every part of that country extending along the lake of Geneva, bread is now selling at ten sous per pound.

By a letter from Rouen, 17th of April, we learn that no less than 150 ships came up to that port by one tide last week, nearly all from England, and many of them laden with grain.

The first turf on the Brackley and Buckingham Railway was cut on Tuesday last, near Buckingham, in the presence of a number of spectators, by Dr. Field, of the firm of Brassey and Co., the contractors for the formation of the whole of the Buckinghamshire scheme, of which the above forms a portion.

At a meeting of the Catholic Institute, held on Wednesday night, at which the Earl of Shrewsbury presided, and at which there was a large attendance of Bishops and Clergy, a resolution was unanimously carried, characterising the exclusion of the Roman Catholics from any participation in the intended grant, as an outrage on the rights of conscience, and calling on all classes of their Catholic fellow subjects to unite in one cry of indignation reprobation of the insult and injustice thereby offered to their religion and themselves.

At the Middlesex Sessions on Wednesday, Major Beniowski, the Polish refugee, who was convicted last session of an aggravated assault on Mr Urquhart, at the Freemasons' Tavern, was brought up for judgment, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for one month and find security for good conduct, himself in £50, and one security in £25. The Major intreated the Judge (Mr. Sergeant Adams) not to imprison but to fine him, upon which the Judge altered the sentence to a fine of £50, which was soon afterwards paid, and the Major was liberated.

The Dorchester Railway will be opened next month. This event will cause an entire revolution in the conveyance of the mails throughout the South of England.

A return relative to the constabulary force in England and Wales (just laid before Parliament), shows that the total number, officers and men, is 5338 in the Metropolitan and City of London Police Forces; 4528 in Constabulary Forces in Boroughs named in the schedules of the Municipal Reform Act; and 142 in Boroughs not included in those schedules—making a total of 10,008 officers and men.

On Wednesday the extension line of the London and York Railway to the proposed terminus at the Middlesex House of Correction was staked out to within a short distance of the Fever Hospital, at King's-cross, Battle-bridge.

Advices from St. Petersburg to the 8th inst. state that in the grain-market there was less activity, in consequence of the duller reports from England and France, but prices were still firm, on account of the dealers having already sold so largely. The weather having again become wintry, threatened to retard the opening of the navigation.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 16th inst. announces the arrival of our British ships of war at the Piraeus of Athens, and adds that the British Minister at Constantinople has received orders from his Government to support the Ottoman Government in the most energetic manner, and to advise that no concession be made to the Coletti Ministry.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE HON. JOHN RODNEY.

THIS venerable gentleman, who for so many years filled the office of Chief Secretary to the Government of Ceylon, was the third son of the famous Admiral Lord Rodney, and the eldest by his Lordship's second marriage, with Henrietta, daughter of John Clies, Esq. Mr. Rodney, at an early age, became a member of his father's gallant profession; but, after a comparatively brief service, retired, while holding the rank of Post Captain. He was married three times: first, in 1784, to Catherine, daughter of Thomas, sixth Earl of Westmeath, by whom (who died in 1794) he had three daughters; secondly, in 1799, to Louisa, eldest daughter of John, third Earl of Aldborough, by whom he had two sons and six daughters; and, thirdly, in 1815, to Antoinette, only daughter of Anthony Pierre Reyné, Esq., by whom he had one son and four daughters. Mr. Rodney died at Boulogne, on the 9th instant, at the advanced age of ninety-two.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART., OF ABBOTSFORD.



How few of the illustrious names of literature are perpetuated in their descendants. Shakspeare, Milton, and Byron, live only in their immortal verse, and the death of the last surviving son of the author of “Waverley,” now adds Scott's name to the list. That melancholy event occurred at the Cape of Good Hope, where Sir Walter stopped on his way home from Madras. The deceased Baronet, who commanded the 15th Hussars, was born in 1801. He married, in 1825, Jane, daughter and heir of John Jobson, Esq., of Lochore, county Fife, but has left no issue. The Baronetcy, consequently, becomes extinct, while the estate of Abbotsford passes to Walter Scott Lockhart, a Cornet in the 16th Lancers, only son of the editor of “the Quarterly,” and only grandson of the great Novelist of Scotland.

SIR HENRY VASSALL-WEBSTER, KNT.

THIS gentleman, whose death took place on Tuesday morning, at twelve o'clock, from the effects of a wound inflicted by himself the previous day, at the family residence, in Brook-street, was second son of the late Sir Godfrey Webster, fourth Baronet of Battell Abbey, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Vassall, Esq., of Jamaica (which lady—her marriage with Sir Godfrey having been dissolved by Act of Parliament, in 1797—married, in the same year, Lord Holland) and uncle of the present Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., of Battell Abbey. Sir Henry was born in 1794: entering the army in 1810, he served in the Peninsula, Holland, and Belgium, and was Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Orange, at Waterloo, for which he received a medal and the insignia of a Knight of Wilhem, of the Netherlands. Having attained his majority, in 1826, he became unattached, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1831: in the following year he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal; in 1835 received the Orders of that of St. Bento d'Aviz; and, in 1843, was created a Knight-Bachelor by patent. Sir Henry married Grace, only daughter of the late Samuel Boddington, Esq., of Upper Brook-street.

THE RIGHT HON. LADY SUSAN PERCY.

HER Ladyship, whose death occurred suddenly at Rome, on the 7th inst., was second daughter of Algernon, first Earl of Beverley, and granddaughter of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland. Her elder sister, Lady Charlotte Percy, was married to George, third Earl of Ashburnham.

BALDWIN FULFORD, ESQ., OF GREAT FULFORD, DEVON.

THE representative of one of the oldest families in England, and the possessor of extensive estates, this lamented gentleman gained by his personal character, his integrity, and his benevolence, a claim to public esteem far more enviable than any his long line of ancestry or his hereditary possessions could have given. Even in Saxon times, the Fulfords were seated at Fulford; and, at the Norman Conquest, are recorded in the Domesday Survey as holding that estate, then written Folefort. The mansion, at which they have resided for centuries, is still in good repair, though one of the most ancient in the kingdom, standing in a park well diversified with fine timber, and surrounded by woods and plantations. In the great Civil War, this chivalrous family were of course Royalists, and Fulford House stood a siege against a party of Fairfax's army. At a far earlier period—the period of the Crusades—another monarch, Richard I., required and obtained the gallant services of many Knights of the family—of Sir Baldwin de Fulford, more particularly; and, at a subsequent epoch—a critical one for the reigning Sovereign—Sir Thomas Fulford accompanied the Earl of Devon to the relief of Exeter, when beleagured by Perkin Warbeck.

The immediate ancestor of the existing family was Sir Baldwin Fulford, Sheriff of Devon, 38 Henry VI., and Knight of the Sepulchre, whom Prince the historian styles “a great soldier, and a traveller of so undaunted resolution, that, for the honour and liberty of a Royal lady, in a Castle besieged by the Infidels, he fought combat with a Saracen, for bulk and bigness an unequal match (as the representation of him cut in the wainscot in Fulford Hall doth plainly show), whom yet he vanquished, and rescued the lady.”

Colonel Fulford, whose death we record, held the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Devon Militia, was Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and long acted as a Justice of the Peace. By Anna-Maria, his wife, eldest daughter of the late William Adams, Esq., of Bowden, and sister of William Dacres Adams, Esq., formerly Confidential Secretary to Mr. Pitt, he leaves five sons and six daughters.

EDWARD FRANCIS COLSTON, ESQ., OF ROUNDWAY PARK, WILTS.

THE melancholy death of this gentleman has occasioned deep regret throughout the neighbourhood of Devizes. On Friday, the 16th instant, as a labourer was passing near the newly-formed fish-ponds in Roundway Park, he discovered the body of Mr. Colston floating in the water.

From the evidence adduced at the Coroner's Inquest it appeared that the deceased was taking the shortest way across a steep bank, upwards of twenty feet high, when, either from apoplexy, to which he was predisposed, or from some accidental stumbling, he fell into the water.

The lamentable event is much deplored. Of a cheerful and amiable disposition—courteous, affable, and kind-hearted—Mr. Colston enjoyed universal esteem. His chief delight seemed to be in “living at home,” in improving his estate, in employing the poor, and in dispensing hospitalities to his friends and neighbours. He held the Commission of the Peace for the counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Oxford, and possessed large property in each. His father, the late Colonel Colston, of Filkin's Hall, was grandson and heir of Alexander Ready, Esq., who took the name of Colston from his third wife's great uncle, EDWARD COLSTON, the philanthropist of Bristol.

The gentleman whose decease has given rise to this brief notice had completed his fifty-second year the day before he died. He married, in 1819, Marianne, only child of William Jenkins, Esq., of Shepton Mallet, and has left two sons and two daughters. He was one of the Nominees of Colston's School, at Bristol, and attended regularly at the annual commemoration, by the Dolphin Society, of his great and good ancestor.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

MR. ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., announces that, at length, the direct proof of the capability of the *Aphis Vastator* to destroy the potato plant has been obtained, an experiment which has already been performed with the same result upon tulips, crocuses, and other plants.

Several Russian tubers, apparently sound and well filled with starch, were planted in a greenhouse, and thoroughly healthy plants were produced. Upon one of the best of the number, when about two feet high, was placed a colony of *Vastators*, which fed and thrived abundantly, and which were prevented from travelling to neighbouring plants by a covering of gauze.

For a time, this plant thrived as well as its neighbours; but eventually, the entire haulm died and withered up, as was observed last year in the blighted fields. Its neighbours, which had no insect to suck the vital fluid, were perfectly healthy, forming a striking contrast to the withered and dead stalk.

Examining the collar, it was found partially decayed in the manner which Mr. SMEE has described as being especially attributable to the ravages of *Aphides*. The roots were found to be extensively rotten; and the little tubers, although not one-sixth the bulk of the original set, presented a hardness characteristic of disease.

Mr. SMEE then invites any one who doubts the destructive power of the *Vastator*, to “repeat this experiment, that, all being of one mind, we shall not be diverted upon matters which are irrelevant, but shall be enabled to concentrate our energies on the annihilation of the destroyer, and the protection of our crops.”

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER OF A WIFE AND CHILD, AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

Last Sunday morning, a man named James Young, about twenty-five years old, an artificial flower-maker, residing in High-street, Lower Norwood, murdered his wife and child, and afterwards committed self-destruction with the same instrument.

Young lived with his wife, Jane Young, aged twenty-six, and an infant named Jane Bolton Young, aged only three months, at a small shop in the High-street, where they exhibited artificial flowers, &c., for sale. The murderer Young had been of weak intellect for some time past, which had often attracted the notice of the tradespeople in the village, who were often speaking of his peculiar antics. There is no doubt that they had suffered great privation and distress, from the state of the house and the general appearance of the victims and the murderer.

Shortly after six o'clock police constable Joseph Armstrong, 278 P., was going off duty to his residence, but at that time nothing attracted his attention; but whilst undressing himself he was alarmed at the cry of “Murder” and loud screams. He instantly ran out only partially dressed, and saw another constable named Robert Archer, 202 P., hastening towards Young's house. By the time they had reached the place several of the immediate neighbours were running from the front of the premises, and, as the officer Archer proceeded to the doorway to ascertain the cause of the alarm, the man Young came on to the threshold, with his hands covered with blood, and a table knife in the left hand, also smeared with gore. He for a moment stood, and the constables, seeing him armed with such a weapon, and fearing what had taken place from their previous knowledge of him, they drew their truncheons and followed him into the house. He rushed upstairs to the first floor, and when the officer reached the first landing-place a most awful spectacle presented itself. The lifeless body of Mrs. Young lay with her head almost severed from her body. The blood streamed from the wound down the stairs. Her head was on the top step, and her feet were in the bedroom. They pursued him into the front room, and before they had time to secure him he sharpened the knife by rubbing it up and down the stone work round the fireplace, and stood before the looking-glass, where he drew the knife across his throat, inflicting a frightful wound. When the officers had entered the apartment he was standing in a stooping position behind the door, and bleeding from the wound he had inflicted on his neck. Whilst he was lying on the floor, the officers rushed into the adjoining room, and there discovered the lifeless body of the poor infant on the bed with its head cut completely off, only hanging by a small piece of skin at the back.

Several persons by this time came to the aid of the two constables, who, seeing the man Young still alive, and the other unfortunate victims quite warm, instantly despatched a messenger with all possible speed for the aid of Mr. Chapman, surgeon, of Norwood, who attended with promptitude, but when he reached the house the mother and child were quite dead. The man was still alive, but when the surgeon saw the injuries on his person, he was of opinion that he could not survive many minutes. He was placed on the bed, but, notwithstanding every thing medical skill could devise and suggest, he died in about a quarter of an hour afterwards. A knife was found on the bed in the front room, and the stone work round the stove was smeared and covered with blood, where he had sharpened the deadly weapon.

The man Young had been under the care of his friends at Hackney, owing to his mind being somewhat impaired. But on Saturday afternoon he returned in the care of a relative, who had great trouble with him on the way to Norwood in the omnibus. The whole of Saturday night Mrs. Young sat up at work for the purpose of completing a small order, and the general supposition is that Young laid on the bed with part of his clothes on; and, at the time of the murder, his wife, worn out with labour, went to sleep by the side of him, when he awoke at the time above named and committed the dreadful deed. The fire in the grate was still burning, and the few articles on the table which stood in the room were two cups and an old teapot, which indicated that they had only recently partaken of tea.

The fingers on the left hand of Mrs. Young were much cut, no doubt in endeavouring to save herself from his grasp, and in the struggle. Her death must have been instantaneous from the appearance of the injuries, and

THE CEILING OF
THE ROYAL
ITALIAN OPERA.

Our artists have this day presented an Engraving of the Ceiling, admitted on all hands to be a great work of art. For the form, which is oval, 70 feet from the proscenium to the gallery, and 62 feet broad, Mr. Albano claims the entire merit. It is spheroidal in the centre, and elliptical at the base. The painting of the Ceiling was by Signori Ferri and Verardi, the same artists who painted the *Renaissance* ceiling in Paris. M. Zarra has executed the figures: the decorative portion of the Ceiling has been the work of Mr. Ponsonby. The critic of the *Daily News* calls the Ceiling the great glory of the house — "A most beautiful representation of the sky, shadowed off from golden sunshine to a border of deep serene blue, around which there is a broad belt of chaste and exquisite ornament." The decorations consist of a large richly-gilt scroll centre ornament, perforated for the purpose of ventilation, and the remainder mounted with bold fruit and flower moulding, with egg and tongue, and other small members, so as to form five different margins, which are embraced on the outer edge by eight massive shields, and again are connected with lines of golden rope, running to the outer circle of the Ceiling. Nothing can be more light and aerial than the effect of this ensemble, contrasted with the circle of garlands, in which are interspersed some excellently finished grotesque masks and other ornaments.

This painted Ceiling is supported by a very bold and large egg moulding, finished in solid gilding. The painting itself is divided into two compartments, an inner and outer circle. The interior as will be perceived by our Engraving, contains four distinct groups, connected together by bouquets, garlands, wreaths, &c.; the first group, nearest the proscenium, is Music, distinguished by the attributes, and surrounded by the children of Genius; the second group, next to the gallery, is composed of Lyric Tragedy; the third group, to the right, looking at the stage, is Comedy; and the fourth group to the left, is Art, with the emblems of painting and sculpture. The exterior circle of the painting is architectural, with emblematic decorations, divided into eight groups, four of which represent Astronomy, Mechanics, Industry, and Commerce, surrounded by figures in bas-relief, garlands, flowers, &c.; the remaining groups are descriptive of the Four Seasons; and, in the intervening spaces, the names of the most distinguished composers are inscribed on tablets.

The Ceiling is altogether of noble proportions and classical in conception, and most artistic in the execution. The Proscenium Ceiling is not shown in our Engraving, but it is very elegant; the same egg and tongue mouldings repeated and formed into margins, with a bold red frieze, consisting of birds and squirrels in high relief, richly gilt, and taken from the antique. This is repeated in the upper and lower edge of the Ceiling; the centre part is again formed into smaller panels of rich oval moulding, the centres of which are filled with ornamental paintings, by Verardi. The Royal Arms in the centre were expressly modelled for the occasion, and are very handsome. The two pairs of Corinthian columns in burnished white and gold, as also their capitals and the two figures of Italy and Britannia, on gold back-grounds in the spandril above, excite also great admiration. The Chandelier, which descends through the large scroll (See the centre of our Engraving) gives such a chaste and powerful light, that the branches on the first and grand tiers for wax candles, might be well dispensed with, especially as they diminish the effect of the graceful curves of the boxes.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The Annual Dinner of the Printers' Pension Society took place on Tuesday, at the London Tavern. Luke James Hansard, Esq., presided. The usual loyal toasts having been disposed of, the Chairman proposed "Success to the Stationers' Company," a toast which was received with much cheering. The Chairman then rose, and in proposing the toast of the evening, namely, "The Printers' Pension Society," observed that it was a Society the prosperity of which it was the object of the present meeting to promote. Its aim

CEILING OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

was to help old and disabled printers, and to rescue them from that poverty which their inability to work would entail upon them, and not only them, but their widows. Lord Dudley Stuart proposed the "Health of the Chairman," and he took that opportunity of stating that he was rejoiced to find the Society so flourishing as it then was; expressing his astonishment that it was so little known to the public at large. The public could not, he added, do without the printers. Mr. Hansard returned thanks, and several other toasts having been drunk, the company retired. The total amount of subscriptions announced, was £321 16s., including a list of subscriptions from lady authoresses, handed in by Lord D. Coutts Stuart, amounting to £35 16s. 6d. Prince Albert sent a donation of £25, and consented to be the patron of the society. We find from the report of this society, that its funded property amounts to nearly £4,584; its income for the last year arising from interest of the above sum, donations and subscriptions, was upwards of £1,000, of which £529 was divided amongst pensioners; the sum of £400 having been funded.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER "GRANA UILE."

We regret to record another frightful steam-boat catastrophe—the destruction of the *Grana Uile*, by fire, attended with very considerable loss of life. The *Grana Uile* sailed from Liverpool for Drogheada, on Tuesday evening (the 13th inst.), about eight o'clock. There were on board about 43 regular passengers, a crew of 20 persons, and a few other individuals, making in all, as nearly as can be calculated, about 90 souls. The *Grana Uile* was 245 tons register, and was commanded by Captain Rawdon. The cargo was chiefly grain, but she had on board a number of bales of flax, which were stowed with every care, and covered with a tarpaulin, in the lower hold. About six A.M. on the following morning, when off Lambay, all on board were roused by the cry of "Fire! fire!" For a length of time, every exertion was made to subdue the flames; but, in vain. The scene that followed was one of the most heart-rending description. There was a frantic rush, in the first instance, to get possession of the vessel's boats; both boats were swamped, and, unfortunately, all perished.



TAKING OFF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS FROM THE "GRANA UILE" STEAMER.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE MAJOR FITZROY SOMERSET.

The officers composing the brigade of Foot Guards have just erected a Memorial, in the Military Chapel, Birdcage-walk, to the memory of their gallant companion in arms, the late Major Fitzroy Somerset, who, it will be remembered, fell at the battle of Ferozeshah, on the 21st of December, 1845, while acting as Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India. The Memorial, with the consent of the Master-General of the Ordnance, has been placed in the chancel of the chapel. It consists of a slab of white Carrara marble, supported on a ground-work of black Galway marble. The Tablet is surmounted by military emblems, and beneath are the armorial bearings of the deceased officer's family. The Memorial bears the following inscription:—



TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE MAJOR FITZROY SOMERSET.

Sacred to the memory of
BREVET-MAJOR ARTHUR WILLIAM FITZROY SOMERSET,
eldest son of Lieutenant-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B.,
Lieutenant and Captain in the Grenadier Guards,
Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India,
who died of his wounds, at Ferozeshah.

On the 28th of December, 1845, in the 30th year of his age. His military career, though short, was eminently distinguished. The official despatches of the Commander-in-Chief attest his individual heroism during the campaign of 1843 in Gwalior. The same records exist of his zealous exertions at the brilliant victory of Moodkee, on the 18th of December, 1845, and at Ferozeshah, on the 21st of December, 1845. He fell, covered with wounds, while cheering the British troops to an attack upon the formidable batteries of the enemy. His brother officers of the brigade of Guards, earnestly desirous of marking their admiration of his valour and their regard for his memory, have caused this monument to be erected.

The deceased officer in early life was one of the pages to his Majesty George IV. When only seventeen years of age, he was gazetted to a lieutenancy in the Grenadier Guards, and subsequently served on the staff in Ireland, where his memory will be long cherished by all parties, for his courtesy while acting as Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces. He first departed on foreign service on the occasion of Lord Saltoun proceeding to China; and, while under that nobleman, he received some severe wounds. He next proceeded to the Continent of India as Military Secretary to Lord Ellenborough. He was present at the desperate battle of Maharajpore, and in subsequent operations terminating at Gwalior. He there received four severe wounds in a sharp rencontre, having made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to save Major-General Churchill, in attempting which he slew two of his antagonists, and disarmed a third. For this bold exploit, which was noticed in a most flattering manner in the despatch of Sir Hugh, now Lord Gough, he received his brevet majority. The termination of Major Somerset's career was thus appropriately described, in the despatch of the Governor-General, who, it will be recollect, acted as second in command of the troops on that occasion:—Major Somerset, my military secretary, much about the same time as Major Broadfoot, was shot through the body, conducting himself with the hereditary courage of his race. He was always foremost where difficulties were required to be overcome. I deeply regret his loss.

SALE OF THE "GREAT WESTERN" STEAM SHIP.—The *Great Western* steam ship has been sold at Bristol to Captain Chappell, the secretary of the Royal West India Steam-Packet Mail Company, for £25,000, exclusive of her plate. It is intended that she shall sail from Southampton for a five months' voyage, and at the expiration of that period it is the company's intention to lay her up and expend a large sum upon her (report says £10,000) in repairs, refitting, &c.

The vessel kept her course till about seven o'clock, when she was observed by a fishing-smack, the *Bessy*, of Kings-end. The captain, Mr. William Pullen, immediately proceeded to rescue the crew and passengers on deck; and all who had the good fortune to stay by the vessel were saved, except the commander, who vowed that he would not stir until passengers and crew were all safe, a determination which cost him his life, for, in the last extremity, he took a life-buoy, and jumped overboard, and was picked up in the steamer's wake dreadfully burnt. The crew of the smack, seeing all hope of saving the vessel at an end, bore straight for Dublin [where she arrived about six o'clock on Wednesday evening], and soon lost sight of the steamer. None on board saw her sink, and the general impression was that she still continued to float when they lost sight of her. Those who are lost are supposed to number 22 persons.

An inquest has been held upon the body of the captain, when the mate stated in evidence that if the passengers had been calm, and taken the captain's advice, every one might have been saved; that from 15 to 20 persons were certainly lost; and that a signal was hoisted on seeing the fishing-smack, *Frederick*, of which they took no notice; this, they thought, disheartened the captain, and produced fright amongst all on board.

The Coroner, after highly lauding the conduct of the crew of the *Bessy*, detailed the evidence to the Jury, who found a verdict to the effect that the captain was accidentally drowned, but there were no means of ascertaining how the fire originated; and that no blame or want of precaution are attributable to the owners, captain, or crew.

The Jury expressed their high admiration of the spirited conduct of Captain Pullen and the crew of the *Bessy*, and recommended them to the notice of the Humane Society. They also censured the crew of the *Frederick*.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE
PRINCESS ALICE,

APRIL 23, 1847.

Fair Child! fair child; the opening dawn
Of life beams brightly on thy brow;
And playful as the glancing fawn
In Windsor's Royal glades art thou.
Sweet budlet of the regal rose,
Which England treasures in her breast,
E'en as the dawn may prove life's close,
Cloudless as summer's golden West.

Thy happy Mother's watchful eye
Exultingly beholds thee bloom;
A father's yearning heart is nigh,
And hails thy virtues' young perfume.
And brothers who shall bravely guard
Thee and the land that greets thy birth;
And Nations Three whose shields can ward
Far off the shafts of all the earth.
And well may England thank her God,
Who saves her from such harrowing scenes,
Where civil strife pollutes the sod
Which blushes for Iberia's Queens.
Well may the Land's soul-thanks be given
For Freedom's smile and gifts of Peace,
Which bid all bondage be unbroken,
And the mind's starless night to cease.

Fair Child! fair Child! thy birthday this.
May happiness without alloy
Beam o'er thy path, and after-bliss
Receive thee in eternal joy.
Life's vista glows without a cloud
For thee, young Princess! So may shine
Thy soul from cradle to the shroud—
The soul, that image most divine. L.

THE NEW HALL OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

On Monday, the splendid Entrance-Hall and principal Staircase to the New British Museum were opened to the public, who were then enabled to form some idea of the extent and superior accommodation of the new edifice. The number of visitors, throughout the day, was very considerable; and, in the afternoon, we recognised several gentlemen of literary and scientific eminence.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ALICE.—DRAWN BY BAUGNIET.



Thus, the public are now admitted to the Museum by the principal entrance, under the Portico, which, together with the whole of the south facade, is a magnificent specimen of the Grecian Ionic style of architecture. It will be found engraved, from Sir R. Smirke's design, at page 28 of our 4th Volume.

After passing beneath the Portico, the visitor, by a lofty doorway, of carved oak, enters the Hall, a noble apartment, 62 feet by 51 feet, and 30 feet high, and of the Grecian-Doric order. The ceiling is trabeated (cross beamed), deeply coffered, and enriched with Greek frets, and other ornaments, painted in en-

caustic, in various colours, most harmoniously blended: the large gold star upon a blue ground, in the centre of each coffer, has a superb effect. The floor is laid with large squares of Portland stone, and small grey marble diamonds at their angles. On the east side of the Hall are the rooms devoted to the Manuscript Department; the entrance doorway being flanked with Roubiliac's statue of Shakespeare, and Chantrey's statue of Sir Joseph Banks.

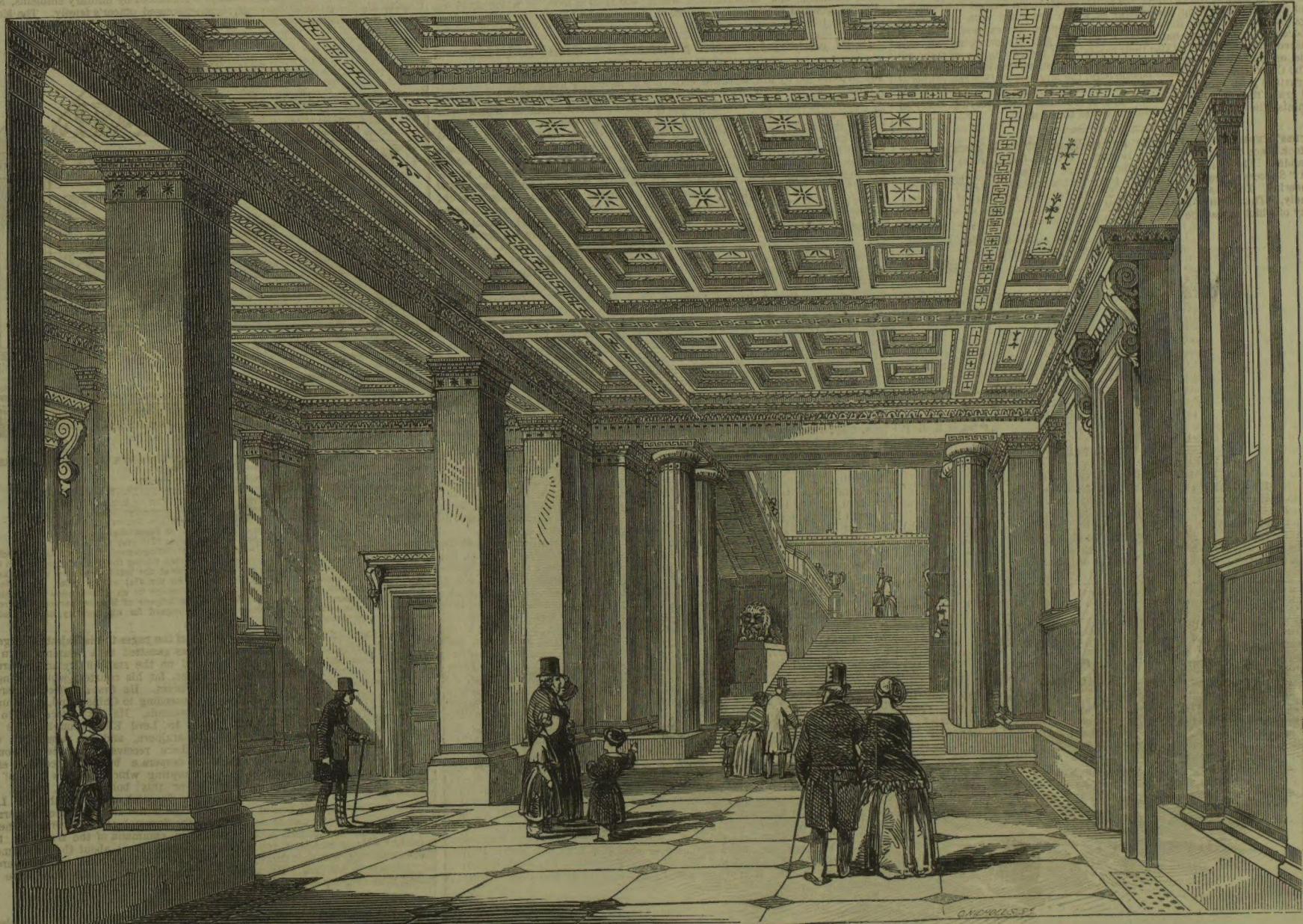
At the Western extremity of the Hall is the Principal Staircase. The centre flight is 17 feet wide, and is flanked by pedestals of grey Aberdeen granite, upon which will be placed colossal sculpture. On the first landing are two beautiful vases, on pedestals, of Huddleson stone; and the balustrades are of the same material. The walls and ceiling are painted in oil, and in encaustic colours; and the ceiling is trabeated, coffered, and decorated to harmonise with the Entrance Hall.

The rooms immediately entered from this Staircase are those appropriated to the Zoological Department, which occupy, on the upper floor, the Eastern portion of the South Front, and the whole of the Eastern and Northern sides of the Quadrangle.

We are happy to find that the interest taken by the public in the Museum is evidently on the increase; on Easter Monday last, there were no fewer than 19,170 visitors; whereas, the number of visitors on Easter Monday, 1845, was but 13,316; and in 1841, 319,374. We perceive, by the Parliamentary Estimate (just issued) that, during the ensuing year, there will be required for the new buildings in progress, exclusive of works, fittings, and furniture, £37,300. There is, also, an item of £2900 for ornamental sculpture.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ.—On Tuesday a very crowded and fashionable meeting assembled at the Hanover-square Rooms, Hanover-square, convened by the Society for Teaching the Blind to Read, in aid of the Funds of the Institution. An interesting feature in the day's proceedings was the attendance of several of the blind pupils, who, without preparation, read extracts from different parts of the Bible, by means of the raised type, and sang and played several sacred airs. The Bishop of Oxford took the chair, and made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Society. The Bishop of Tasmania proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Archdeacon Robinson, as follows:—"That the meeting do most heartily respond to this cause, and join in an expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the success which has attended the Society for the past year." Lord Dudley Stuart and the Reverend Richard Munro, having spoken in favour of the resolution, it was carried unanimously. The Secretary read the report of the Society, which is under the patronage of their Majesties the Queen and Queen Dowager, by which it appeared that more than 500 blind persons have been taught to read in the Society's schools, which at present contain 67 pupils. The funds were in a flourishing

state, the balance in hand on the 31st Dec., 1846, being £59. From the crowded state of the Institution, and the numerous applications for admission, which are necessarily refused, the Committee feel called on to erect a suitable building for the schools of the Society. A suitable site has been selected in the Avenue-road, the whole expense for which would not exceed £4000. The contributions to this fund do not at present exceed £1300, and liberal donations are therefore earnestly solicited by the Committee. The report proceeds to state that the pupils are instructed in music, basket-work, fancy needle-work, &c.



ENTRANCE HALL AND PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE, NEW BRITISH MUSEUM.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEM NO. 169.—We have received nearly a hundred letters on the subject of this position—some very petulant, and some jocose, but all confident in the sagacious discovery that the move can be effected in two instead of four moves. We have not space to notice these communications individually, and must therefore refer the writers to our solution in to-day's Paper, by which it will be seen that they, and not the author of the Problem, are at fault, since checkmate cannot possibly be given in less than the prescribed number of moves.

"Brixtonian."—They shall be examined.

"A. D. A."—The quarterly subscription of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" including postage, is 4s. 4d. We have no recollection of the solution mentioned.

"Frank."—There is no law to prevent your "repeating J'adoube on each and every move," or saying fifty other absurd and ridiculous things: if good breeding and common sense are not sufficient restraint upon your inclination to be foolish when playing Chess, you should play in private.

"A Constant Reader."—The forthcoming "Hand-book for Chess-Players" is not a collection of games with notes, but an analytical Treatise on all the openings—illustrated by copious observations, diagrams of positions, and actually-played games.

"A. Veteran."—You are right respecting Enigma 133. All applications concerning the St. George's Chess Club should be made to Mr. Longbottom, the Secretary.

"J. B."—Very acceptable, and shall be duly examined.

"T. T. H."—See the solution of No. 169 in to-day's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. "A Subscriber, T. H."—Under such circumstances, the King could certainly take the Queen.

"N. V. T."—We have not room to give the solution in full: play, 1. R to Q Kt 5th; 2. Q to Kt 7th; 3. Q takes Kt; and 4. Kt mates.

"H. B."—Type can be procured for Chess Diagrams of the Type-Founders: "Castor's is the best."

"F."—It would not be fair to do so.

"Juvenis."—Study Mr. Kenny's translation of Calvi's Chess Lessons in the "Chronicle" you will soon then "get over the Rook."

"J. N."—Next week.

"W. W."—Have you seen Dr. Roget's method? You will find it in Tomlinson's "Amusements of Chess."

Solutions by "C. E. R." "G. A. H." "L. D. K." "Sopracitta" (except 169), "P. B." "Gateshead" "H. Y. Z." "N. D." (except 169), "N. V. T." "J. S." "E. G. D." "A. H. W." and "J. R. R." are correct. Those by "T. R. B." "Frank" "C. C." "Poolebar" "J. B. W." "X." "W. F. J. H." "Pawn" "Urbanus" "A. C. B." "F. P." "R. R." "Echecs" "Jude" "Warwick-square" "D. D." "M. P." and "S." are all wrong.

** Any Amateur desirous of playing a Game of Chess by Correspondence is requested to address to "Cato," 7, Grange-place, Grange-road, Bermondsey.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 169.

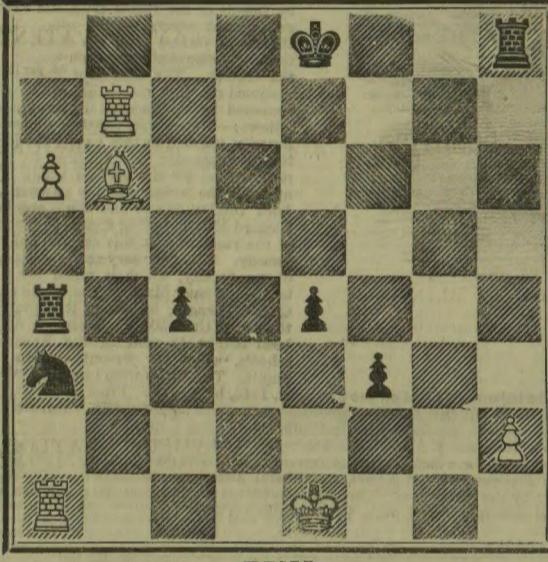
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to K B's 6th Castles 3. K takes R Any move
2. P to Q R's 7th R to K Kt 8th (ch) 4. R mates

PROBLEM, NO. 170.

BY MR. MC. G.—

White to mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

The following Game was played at Boston, between Mr. Stanley and Mr. George Hammond.

BLACK. (Mr. H.) WHITE. (Mr. S.) BLACK. (Mr. H.) WHITE. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two K P one 13. K R P one K to K B 3d (a)
2. Q P two Q P two 14. Kt takes K B P K to K 5th
3. P takes P P takes P 15. B takes Kt P takes B
4. K B to Q 3d B to Q 3d 16. Kt takes K B P takes Kt
5. Q B to K 3d Q B to K 3d 17. B to K 7th P takes K Kt 5th
6. K Kt to B 3d K Kt to B 3d 18. K takes P K to B 3d
7. Q Kt to B 3d Q B one 19. B takes R R takes B
8. Q Kt to K 2d Q Kt to Q 2d 20. Q to Q Kt 4th K to Q 4th
9. Q Kt to K Kt 3d Castles 21. Q to Q R 3d K to K B 5th (ch)
10. Castles K Kt to K 5th 22. K to R sq B checks
11. Q to Q 2d K B P two 23. K B P one Q to Q 2d
12. Q to K 5th Q to Q 2d And White wins. (b)

(a) But why not capture the K B P, instead of retreating?

(b) This is a brief and smartly conducted skirmish, with two or three pretty features towards the end.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

GAME OF A MATCH NOW PLAYING BETWEEN HERRN O. W. AND HERRN V. OF LEIPSIC.

WHITE. (O. W.) BLACK. (V.) WHITE. (O. W.) BLACK. (V.)
1. K P two K P two 19. Q to K Sq Q to K 2nd
2. K Kt to B 3rd Q Kt to B 3rd 20. Q to her 7th K to his 4th
3. B to Q 4th B to Q 4th 21. Q takes K B P Q to K R 3rd
4. Q to K 2nd Q P one 22. K to K Kt 4th (c) Q to K R 5th
5. K R P one K R P one 23. Q to Q 7th P to K B 4th (d)
6. Q B P one K Kt to B 3rd 24. Kt takes K P Q to K 6th (e)
7. Castles Castles 25. P to Q 4th K takes K R P
8. Q P one Q K to B 3rd 26. K to R sq (check) K takes K B P
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd B takes B K P two (check)
10. K takes B Q R P one 27. R takes Kt Q takes R
11. Q Kt to K 3rd Q R P one 28. Q to K 6th (ch) K to R sq
12. Q Kt to K B 5th (a) Q Kt to K 2nd 29. Kt takes P (ch) K to Kt 2nd
13. K Kt to R 4th K takes Kt 30. P takes K B P R takes K (ch)
14. Kt takes Kt K to K R 2nd (b) 31. R to K 3rd R to K R 4th (ch)
15. Q to K 4th Q to K B 3rd 32. R to K 3rd R takes R (ch)
16. Q B takes K R P K Kt P one 33. P takes R Q to K B 8th (ch)
17. B takes K R R takes B 34. K to R 2nd Q to B 7th (ch)

Black now draws the game by "perpetual check."

(a) This is generally a fine commanding position for the Kt.

(b) Very badly played, enabling White to bring his Q into direct co-operation with the Kt.

(c) P to Q Kt 4th would have been better play.

(d) Black should now have taken the K R P check with his Kt, e. g.—

23. Kt takes Kt (best) K takes P (ch)

24. P takes Kt (best) Q to Kt 6th (ch)

25. K to R sq Q takes K P (ch)

Drawing the game, at least, and winning it if he had courage to play K to Kt 2nd, followed by K to R sq.

(e) Again Black could have drawn the game, by taking the K R P with his Kt.

This clever little affair came off lately between Mr. Horwitz and Mr. O., an Italian amateur, the former giving the enormous advantage of the Q Rook, Q Kt, and Q R P (which must be removed from the board).

WHITE (Mr. Horwitz) BLACK (Mr. O.) WHITE (Mr. Horwitz) BLACK (Mr. O.)

1. K P two K P two 7. P takes Kt K to K 2nd
2. K B to Q 4th K B to Q 4th 8. Q to K R 5th K Kt P one
3. Q P two B takes P 9. Kt to K 4th P takes Q
4. K Kt to B 3rd Q Kt to B 3rd 10. Kt to B 6th (ch) K to B sq
5. B to Q 5th K Kt to K 2nd 11. B mates

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

WHITE. By C. F., Devonshire.

BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

K at his 2nd K at his 5th

Pt at K 4th & Q 3d Pt at K 3rd and K 3rd

White playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 147.—By Mr. S. BODEN, of the Hull Chess Club.

WHITE. BLACK.
K at Q B sq K at his 4th
Q at her B 7th P at Q R 7th
Kt at K Kt 3rd
Pt at K 2nd, Q 2nd,
Q B 6th, and Q Kt 2nd
White to play and mate in four moves.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week a very limited supply of wheat of home produce has come to hand, eastwards, as well as by land carriage and sample. To-day the quantity of that description of grain on offer was unusually small, owing to which, and the increased attendance of buyers, the demand was active, at an advance of from 1s to, in some instances, 2s per quarter, and at which a good clearance was effected. A good arrival of foreign wheat has taken place, yet a large quantity was taken on French account, at 1s to 2s per quarter more money. Although the supply of foreign wheat was good the trade was firm, at very full prices. The quantity of malt on show was not large, yet the transactions were wholly retail, at usual retail prices. Nearly 20,000 quarters of foreign have come in. All kinds moved off readily, at 1s per quarter more money. Beets, peas, and flour were quite as dear as at a steady inquiry.

WHEAT.—English: Wheat, 30s; barley, 24s; malt, 34s; oats, 65s. Irish: Wheat, 19s; barley, 1s; malt, oats, 30s. Foreign: Wheat, 73s; barley, 95s; malt, 1s; oats, 19s. Flour: 34s. Sacks: 34s.

ENGLISH.—Wheat, Barley, and Kent, red, 7s to 8s; ditto white, 8s to 9s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 7s to 8s; ditto white, 8s to 9s; malting, 8s to 9s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 7s to 7s; brown ditto, 6s to 6s; Kingston and Ware, 7s to 7s; Chevalier, 7s to 7s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 3s to 3s; potato ditto, 3s to 3s; Youghal and Cork, black, —s to —s; ditto white, —s to —s; tick beans, new, 4s to 4s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 5s to 5s; maple, 5s to 5s; white, 5s to 5s; boilers, 5s to 6s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 6s to 6s; Suffolk, 5s to 5s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 5s to 5s; per 280 lbs. Foreign: Danzig red wheat, 7s to 8s; white, 7s to 8s; barley, 4s to 4s; oats, 28s to 32s; beans, 4s to 5s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 4s to 4s per 196 lbs; Baltic, —s to —s.

WHEAT.—English: Wheat, 30s; barley, 24s; malt, 34s; oats, 65s. Irish: Wheat, 19s; barley, 1s; malt, oats, 30s. Foreign: Wheat, 73s; barley, 95s; malt, 1s; oats, 19s. Flour: 34s. Sacks: 34s.

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HERE is a general rule, that nothing can be more fatal to the enthusiastic veneration with which great geniuses are regarded, than a personal acquaintance, or a too intimate knowledge, of the details of their history and character. The qualities of mind and heart do not necessarily go together; and nature, too often, to keep the balances even, compensates for uncommon gifts by uncommon deficiencies. Happy are those who meet with the exceptions to this rule. Of these, the artist with whose portrait we this day present our readers is one. Great as is the fame of her genius, the peculiarities of her character and disposition are almost equally well known; and these have created a prepossession in her favour which the perusal of the few simple details of her life will fully confirm.

which, had her vocation been less decided, would have made her abandon her art. Almost as soon as she began to speak, she began to sing; at the age of three years she retained by heart every melody she heard, and when a little older, whatever tasks were set her, the little girl's clear ringing voice was heard lightning her toil. Her parents were at the head of an establishment for children at Stockholm, where Jenny Lind was born; and, engrossed by their avocations, took but little notice of the child's wonderful aptitude; when Jenny had reached the age of nine years, however, a Swedish actress, named Frau Lundberg, perceiving this dawning genius, strongly advised the adoption of a theatrical career for her. Madame Lind, who entertained a strong prejudice against the stage as a profession, at first positively refused; but, over persuaded by the thought of the brilliant success which all assured her awaited the child, she relented—and yet the parents remained in doubt whether the shy quiet girl would ever possess the courage and self-confidence for such a career. The little Jenny, however, when the proposal was mentioned before her, contrary to all expectations, entered into it with ardour, and the matter ended by her being placed under Craelius, a famous music master of Stockholm.

Jenny appeared in a child's part at the Court Theatre. Again, she astonished all by the unlooked for vivacity and originality of her acting. Thus she reached her twelfth year, when an unlooked-for misfortune deprived Jenny Lind of the position she had attained, and seemed to menace all the brilliant dreams of future greatness which even then haunted the young girl's imagination. Her voice left her almost entirely. M. Berg, who was then her music master, endeavoured in vain, by dint of practice, to recall its silver tones. They were gone. Poor Jenny was reduced to the minor parts, and all thought her career ended, like that of many another infant prodigy. She endured this change in silence and resignation, but the disappointment sank deep into her heart. Amongst her most ardent aspirations was that of performing Weber's "Agatha." This part had awakened all her sympathy, and she had hoped some day to perform it. That hope was gone; but, though she had fallen from her dreams of ambition, she yet, with admirable perseverance, continued her musical studies, in which, even then, she acquired an uncommon proficiency. Four years passed in this manner, when a happy circumstance brought her again into public notice. The fourth act of Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was to be performed at a public concert at Stockholm; a singer was wanted for the part of *Alice*, who, in this act, has nothing but a solo very little known, and of such small importance, that no singer could be found to undertake it. Jenny's master, M. Berg, then thought of his poor little pupil, and proposed to her to study the part, which she did, though with fear and trembling. As the time approached, her tremors redoubled; but, on the evening of the performance, as if by magic, her voice returned, and the astonished public, recognising its little favourite, listened with such deep attention, and applauded her with such enthusiasm, that the despised solo became the most important feature of the evening's performance. From this moment her fate assumed a brighter aspect, and what was her joy when the delighted Berg declared that she must now study the part of *Agatha*. She had obtained the object of her earnest longings, for "Der Freyschütz" was the opera in which she made her *début* at Stockholm, and laid the commencement of her future greatness. After this she entered into an engagement for all the principal parts.

Those who witness the marvellous facility of vocalization which is one of the most striking features of Jenny Lind's performance, would hardly believe that, at this period, she and her master laboured in vain to subdue the stubbornness of her voice, which, though pure and powerful, was totally deficient in elasticity; but nothing would dismay her; step by step, she, with indefatigable patience, vanquished the difficulties that her organ thus presented. Her great desire, however, was to reach Paris, and to put herself under the tutelage of Garcia, who was considered the first master of the day. She laboured indefatigably to obtain the sum necessary to pay her expenses in Paris for two years. Her parents could not accompany her without giving up their position and means of subsistence; but, nothing could daunt the high-minded girl, whose love of her art overcame even her natural timidity, and, at eighteen years of age, she set forth alone for the French metropolis, accompanied by the good wishes of all.

her voice improved, and began to give her lessons. With what energy she must have laboured to profit by them is shown by the fact that she had but nine months granted her to take the instructions of her new master. At this time a country-woman of Jenny's, *Fraulein Nis-en*, was likewise taking lessons of Garcia. She had no genius, but possessed a most powerful voice; and Garcia often said of his two pupils, "If Jenny Lind had the voice of Nissen, or the other had the genius of Jenny, she would be the greatest singer in Europe." But, nevertheless, Garcia did not comprehend the whole extent of his young pupil's resources; for, though her facility of invention was such that he frequently copied her *fioriture*, and adopted them instead of his own, no one was more surprised by the wonderful improvement of her organ, and extraordinary success of her first public appearance, than the master himself. Jenny Lind had been a year in Paris, when she received the visit of a countryman, a musical composer, who had known her in Sweden, and who came to bring her back to Stockholm. This gentleman procured her an introduction which has had considerable influence on her after fate—she made the acquaintance of Meyerbeer. Great was the admiration her genius and her voice excited in the illustrious composer, who, curious to ascertain the effect of her singing in a large space, obtained the permission for the young artist to make a trial before a select circle of listeners at the Académie of Paris. She there sang three long scenes from "Roberto le Diable," "Norma," and "Der Freyschütz," with such magnificent effect that Meyerbeer immediately proposed to her an engagement for Berlin. By this time, however, Jenny was home-sick, and longed to revisit Sweden. She left Paris soon after this for Stockholm, and was received with enthusiasm in her "father-land." Universal were the entreaties that the gifted songstress should remain at Stockholm, and all Jenny's love for her home and country coincided with this proposal; but, on the other side, the offer of Meyerbeer opened for her such a prospect as it seemed like madness to reject; and Jenny Lind concluded the engagement. She then went to Dresden, where Meyerbeer was writing his last opera, and studied her part with him, at the same time acquiring an acquaintance with the German language, to which she had hitherto been a stranger. She was, however, after a month's absence, recalled to Sweden to perform on the occasion of the coronation of the King of Sweden.

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In October, 1844, Jenny Lind made her first appearance at Berlin, and the effect she produced there will be remembered by all; for, from that time forward, her name became a familiar word throughout Europe. — She had yet, and has still, retained all her timidity of character; and the idea of a public appearance in a great capital like Berlin agitated her exceedingly. Besides this, she had another difficulty; but two months before her *début*, she had not been able to speak twenty German words consecutively; and those who are acquainted with the difficulties of that fine language, will wonder how she was enabled to master them in time for her first appearance. She remained four months at the Prussian capital, creating an enthusiasm there of which the quiet Germans would hardly have been deemed capable. Since that time she has been travelling all over Germany, always with the same results; and, even at Vienna, before that "people of judges and critics," the effect produced by her appearance almost exceeded that which she created elsewhere. She was treated with the most flattering marks of consideration by the Empress and Archduchess Maria; and it is quite amusing to hear of the enthusiasm she excited amongst all ranks of society in this capital, which evinced itself especially at her departure for England. On the last night, the spectators, who had witnessed her performance with interminable calls before the curtain, and applause in every form, accompanied her home. She was obliged to appear thirty times running at the window of her apartment, "to receive the salutes of the people," as she said.